The Weekly Post.

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MR. HAYES' SECOND.

A Slight Flutter of the Bloody Shirt From the White House.

He Advises Finances be Left by Congress to John Sherman,

And Steers Clear of Committal on the Indian Transfer.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our heartfelt gratitude is due to the Divine Being, who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, for the continued bestowal, during the last year, of countless blessings upon our country.

We are at peace with all other nations. Our public credit has greatly improved, and is, perhaps, now stronger than ever before. Abundant harvests have rewarded the labors of those who till the soil, our manufacturing interests are reviving, and it is believed that general prosperity, which has been so long anxiously looked for, is at last within our reach.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The enjoyment of health by our people generally has, however, been interrupted, during the past season, by the prevalence of a fatal pestilence, the yellow fever, in some portions of the Southern States, creating an emergency for prompt and extraordinary measures of relief. The disease appeared as an epidemic at New Orleans and at other places on the lower Mississippi, soon after midsummer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected cities and towns, and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee have suffered severely. About one hundred thousand cases are believed to have occurred, of which about twenty thousand, according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the loss to the country occasioned by this epidemic. It is to be reckoned by the hundred millions of dollars. The suffering and destitution that resulted, excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union. Physicians and nurses hastened from every quarter to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies, in every needed form, were speedily and generously furnished. The Government was able to respond in some measure to the call for help, by providing tents, medicines, and food for the sick and destitute, the requisite directions for the purpose being given, in the confident expectation that this action of the Executive would receive the sanction of Congress. About eighteen hundred tents and rations of the value of about twenty-five thousand dollars, were sent to cities and towns which applied for them, full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper Department.

The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanitary supervision of internal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to the State and municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The National Quarantine act approved April 29, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation, during the past season, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures, by quarantine and otherwise, for the protection of our seaports, and the country generally, from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject early and careful consideration.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness and wide-spread condemnation. The recent Congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage, secured by the Constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all of these States.

The three constitutional amendments, which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the National Government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such a cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people of the former slaveholding States accepted these results, and gave, in every practicable form, assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should, in good faith, be enforced, rigidly and impartially, in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race or color, should, under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property and in political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments, the southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the Electoral College, and the country justly expected that elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other states of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections, as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by their fellow citizens; but a more general enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the record of the election discloses. In some of those States in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular Congressional districts outside of those States, the records of the election seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been over ridden, and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free.

DUTY OF THE EXECUTIVE.

It will be for the Congress for which these elections were held, to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the legislatures, the courts, the executive authorities, and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance towards bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the Department of Justice at the last session contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved February 28, 1871, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto."

It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon Congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the Executive Department to enforce the laws.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

I respectfully urge upon your attention that the Congressional elections, in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State, every political party, is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by the legal and Constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of Government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of Government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defence of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press, and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of Government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts.

While the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override all political prejudices, and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations of the United States with various foreign nations is next discussed, but nothing notable or novel is presented. It has all been anticipated by prior publications. The payment or $5,500,000 to England under protest is mentioned. It is stated much has been done to repress and diminish troubles on the Rio Grande, and that prospects there are promising of a cessation of all trouble. The Mexican International Exhibition next year gets a favorable notice.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

After recapitulating the figures presented in Secretary Sherman's report, the message has this vague expression on the financial question:

With views unchanged with regard to the act under which the coinage of silver proceeds, it has been the purpose of the Secretary faithfully to execute the law, and to afford a fair trial to the measure.

In the present financial condition of the country, I am persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in the existing financial legislation. Let it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will be undisturbed by governmental interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business prosperity.

Let the healing influence of time, the inherent energies of our people, and the boundless resources of our country, have a fair opportunity, and relief from present difficulties will surely follow.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The message next presents a condensation of the reports and recommendations of the various executive departments, all of which have been hitherto printed in the advance copies of the reports furnished the press. We make some extracts, however.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

In providing for the postal service, the following questions are presented: Should Congress annually appropriate a sum for its expenses largely in excess of its revenues, or should such rates of postage be established as will make the department self-sustaining? Should the postal service be reduced by excluding from the mails, matter which does not pay its way? Should the number of post routes be diminished? Should other methods be adopted which will increase the revenues or diminish the expenses of the postal service?

The International Postal Congress, which met at Paris May 1, 1878, and continued in session until June 4 of the same year, was composed of delegates from nearly all civilized countries of the world. It adopted a new convention, to take the place of the treaty concluded at Berne, October 9, 1874; which goes into effect on the 1st of April, 1879, between the countries whose delegates have signed it. It was ratified and approved by and with the consent of the President, August 13, 1878. A synopsis of this Universal Postal Convention will be found in the report of the Postmaster General, and the full text in the appendix thereto. In its origin the Postal Union comprised twenty-three countries, having a population of three hundred and fifty millions of people. On the 1st of April next it will comprise forty-three countries and colonies, with a population of more than six hundred and fifty millions of people, and will soon, by the accession of the few remaining countries and colonies which maintain organized postal services, constitute, in fact as well as in name, as its new title indicates, a Universal Union, regulating upon a uniform basis of cheap postage rates, the postal intercourse between all civilized nations.

THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The business of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts in many of the circuits, has increased to such an extent during the past years that additional legislation is imperative to relieve and prevent the delay of justice, and possible oppression to suitors, which is thus occasioned. The encumbered condition of these dockets is presented anew in the report of the Attorney General, and the remedy suggested is earnestly urged for Congressional action. The creation of additional Circuit Judges, as proposed, would afford a complete remedy, and would involve an expense—at the present rate of salaries—of not more than $60,000.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Both the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War unite in the recommendation that provision be made by Congress for the organization of a corps of mounted "Indian auxiliaries," to be under the control of the army, and to be used for the purpose of keeping the Indians on their reservations and preventing or repressing disturbance on their part. I earnestly concur in this recommendation. It is believed that the organization of such a body of Indian cavalry, receiving a moderate pay from the Government, would considerably weaken the restless element among the Indians by withdrawing from it a number of young men and giving them congenial employment under the Government, it being a matter of experience that Indians in our service almost without exception are faithful in the performance of the duties assigned to them. Such an organization would materially aid the army in the accomplishment of a task for which its numerical strength is sometimes found insufficient.

But, while the employment of force for the prevention or repression of Indian troubles is of occasional necessity, and wise preparation should be made to that end, greater alliance must be placed on humane and civilizing agencies for the ultimate solution of what is called the Indian problem. It may be very difficult, and require much patient effort, to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of civilized life, but experience shows that it is not impossible. Many of the tribes which are now quiet and orderly and self-supporting were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains or in the mountains of the far west, and were then considered inaccessible to civilizing influences. It may be impossible to raise them fully up to the level of the white population of the United States; but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country, and called the soil their own on which our people have grown rich, powerful, and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only our duty—it is also our interest to do so. Indians who have become agriculturists or herdsmen, and feel an interest in property, will thenceforth cease to be a warlike and disturbing element. It is also a well-authenticated fact that Indians are apt to be peaceable and quiet when their children are at school, and I am gratified to know, from the expressions of Indians themselves and from many concurring reports, that there is a steadily increasing desire, even among Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes, to have their children educated. I invite attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, touching the experiment recently inaugurated, in taking fifty Indian children, boys and girls, from different tribes, to the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute, in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agriculture and other useful work, to be returned to their tribes, after the completed course, as interpreters, instructors, and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selection of these children might have had thousands of young Indians sent with him had had it been possible to make provision for them. I join with the Secretary of the Interior in saying that "the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the Indians."

The question, whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made, was, at the last session of Congress, referred to a committee for inquiry and report. Without desiring to anticipate that report, I venture to express the hope that in the decision of so important a question, the views expressed above may not be lost sight of, and that the decision, whatever it may be, will arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as on the Indians themselves.

PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.

I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior with regard to the preservation of the timber on the public lands of the United States. The protection of the public property is one of the first duties of the Government. The Department of the Interior should, therefore, be enabled by sufficient appropriations, to enforce the laws in that respect. But this matter appears still more important as a question of public economy. The rapid destruction of our forests is an evil fraught with the gravest consequences, especially in the mountainous districts, where the rocky slopes, once denuded of their trees, will remain so forever. There the injury, once done, cannot be repaired. I fully concur with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that, for this reason, legislation touching the public timber in the mountainous States and Territories of the West should be especially well considered, and that existing laws, in which the destruction of the forests is not sufficiently guarded against, should be speedily modified. A general law concerning this important subject, appears to me to be a matter of urgent public necessity.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

From the organization of the Government, the importance of encouraging, by all possible means, the increase of our agricultural productions has been acknowledged and urged upon the attention of Congress and the people as the surest and readiest means of increasing our substantial and enduring prosperity.

The words of Washington are as applicable to-day as when, in his eighth annual message, he said: "It is not to be doubted that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse—and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist the spirit of discovery and improvement, this species of establishment contributing doubly to the increase of improvement by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly hath shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit."

The great preponderance of the agricultural over any other interest in the United States entitles it to all the consideration claimed for it by Washington. About one-half of the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture. The value of the agricultural products of the United States for the year 1878, is estimated at three thousand millions of dollars. The exports of agricultural products for the year 1877, as appears from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, were five hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars. The great extent of our country, with its diversity of soil and climate, enables us to produce within our own borders, and by our own labor, not only the necessaries but most of the luxuries that are consumed in civilized countries. Yet, notwithstanding our advantages of soil, climate and intercommunication, it appears from the statistical statements in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, that we import annually from foreign lands many millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products which could be raised in our own country.

Numerous questions arise in the practice of advanced agriculture, which can only be answered by experiments, often costly and sometimes fruitless, which are beyond the means of private individuals, and are a just and proper charge on the whole nation for the benefit of the nation. It is good policy, especially in times of depression and uncertainty in other business pursuits, with a vast area of uncultivated, and hence unproductive territory, wisely opened to homestead settlement, to encourage, by every proper and legitimate means, the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultural industries, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the importance of new methods of culture, are worthy of your careful and favorable consideration and assistance by such appropriations of money and enlargement of facilities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable conditions for the growth and rapid development of this important interest.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention. A national convention of societies specially interested in the subject has recently met at Baltimore, and the facts developed, both in regard to cruelties to animals and the effect of such cruelties upon the public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress, and the enactment of more efficient laws for the prevention of these abuses.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education shows very gratifying progress throughout the country, in all the interests committed to the care of this important office. The report is especially encouraging with respect to the extension of the advantages of the common school system in sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privilege of free schools is not yet attained.

To education more than to any other agency we are to look, as the resource for the advancement of the people, in the requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and I desire to repeat the suggestion contained in my former message in behalf of the enactment of appropriate measures by Congress for the purpose of supplementing, with national aid, the local systems of education in the several States.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Adequate accommodations for the great library, which is overgrowing the capacity of the rooms now occupied at the Capitol, should be provided without further delay. This invaluable collection of books, manuscripts and illustrative art, has grown to such proportions, in connection with the copyright system of the country, as to demand the prompt and careful attention of Congress to save it from injury in its present crowded and insufficient quarters. As this library is national in its character, and must, from the nature of the case, increase even more rapidly in the future than in the past, it cannot be doubted that the people will sanction any wise expenditure to preserve it and to enlarge its usefulness.

The appeal of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the means to organize, exhibit and make available for the public benefit the articles now stored away belonging to the National Museum, I heartily recommend to your favorable consideration.

IMPROVEMENT OF WASHINGTON CITY.

The attention of Congress is again invited to the condition of the river front of the city of Washington. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the residents of the National Capital, both temporary and permanent, that the low lands in front of the city, now subject to tidal overflow, should be reclaimed. In their present condition, these flats obstruct the drainage of the city, and are a dangerous source of malarial poison. The reclamation will improve the navigation of the river, by restricting and consequently deepening its channel; and is also of importance, when considered in connection with the extension of the public ground and the enlargement of the park, west and south of the Washington Monument. The report of the board of survey, heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown, is respectfully commended to consideration.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia presents a detailed statement of the affairs of the District.

The relative expenditures by the United States and the District for local purposes is contrasted, showing that the expenditures by the people of the District greatly exceed those of the General Government. The exhibit is made in connection with estimates for the requisite repair of the defective pavements and sewers of the city, which is a work of immediate necessity, and, in the same connection, a plan is presented for the permanent funding of the outstanding securities of the District.

The benevolent, reformatory, and penal institutions of the District are all entitled to the favorable attention of Congress. The Reform School needs additional buildings and teachers. Appropriations which will place all of these institutions in a condition to become models of usefulness and beneficence, will be regarded by the country as liberality wisely bestowed.

The Commissioners, with evident justice, request attention to the discrimination made by Congress against the District in the donation of land for the support of the public schools, and ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the inhabitants of the various States and Territories of the United States, may be extended to the Disirict of Columbia.

The Commissioners also invite attention to the damags inflicted upon public and private interests by the present location of the depots and switching tracks of the several railroads entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report will, I trust, receive the careful consideration of Congress.

Sufficient time has, perhaps, not elapsed since the reorganization of the government of the District, under the recent legislation of Congress, for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful operation; but the practical results already attained are so satisfactory that the friends of the new government may well urge upon Congress the wisdom of its continuance, without essential modification, until, by actual experience, its advantages and defects may be more fully ascertained.

R. B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, December 2, 1878.

LIKE A LAVEROCK IN THE LIFT.

JEAN INGELOW.

It's we two, it's we two, it's we two for aye,
All the world and we two, and heaven be our stay,
Like a laverock in the lift, sing, O bonny bride!
All the world was Adam once, with Eve by his side.

What's the world, my lass, my love—what can it do?
I am thine and thou art mine; life is sweet and new.
If the world have miss'd the mark let it stand by.
For we two have gotten leave and once more we'll try.

Like a laverock in the lift, sing, O bonnie bride
It's we two, it's we two, happy side by side.
Take a kiss from me thy man; now the song begins,
"All is made afresh for us and the brave heart wins."

When the darker days come and no sun will shine
Thou shalt dry my tears, lass, and I'll dry thine.
It's we two, it's we two, while the world's away,
Sitting by the golden sheaves on our wedding-day.

HARD TIMES.

"Jesse needs a new cap, Mr. Browne. His old one is quite shabby, and unfit to wear to church."

"He must wear it, if it is. Boys are a great expense, certain."

"But you forget, husband, that he has worn it a long time; he really deserves a new one."

"Hard times, Mrs. Browne, hard times! Money is as tight as—as the bark of a tree. I have hard work to get a cent, or to keep one after I have got it."

"I don't think Jesse has drawn very heavily on your purse, for the child has had scarcely anything this winter," added the wife.

"Mrs. Browne, coal is ten dollars a ton! Don't speak of new caps in these hard times."

"High, certainly, but—"

"And wood the same a cord. It's exorbitant?" interrupted Mr. Browne, growing warm with his subject.

"But the children must have boots and shoes and clothes just the same as though fuel was lower. Those are necessary articles that cannot be dispensed with."

"You must economize, wife! Mend up the old clothes and send the boots to the shoemaker; a patch or two won't hurt the looks much, and makes them almost as good as new," advised Mr. Browne, who, was very particular about wearing mended clothes himself; a darn, in his estimation, being sufficient to condemn a coat or a vest.

"I was hoping to be able to get the girls new bonnets this winter, for their present ones have been in wear two seasons already: but I suppose they will have to go without," continued the wife, in a disappointed tone.

"Of course they will! Clark tells me that flour was twelve twenty-five yesterday. I wonder what the country is coming to?"

"But the poor will feel these high prices more than we do. Think how much less we shall be incommoded by them than poor widows with large families of small children. We must try and help sick Mrs. Wilson this month; the last time I was in she had but a miserable fire, though the day was bitter cold. She would feel very grateful for a little wood," rejoined benevolent Mrs. Browne, who had given the woman in question many a good dinner.

"Charity begins at home, especially when beef-steak is a shilling a pound, and other meats in proportion," replied the husband emphatically, leaning over lighting a cigar by the glowing anthracite, and then, tipping his chair back to an easy position, amused himself by puffing out the smoke in fleecy columns.

"Mr. Browne, how much did that cigar cost?" asked his wife.

The individual addressed didn't appear to be sensible that he had been spoken to until the question was repeated.

"How much did this cigar cost, did you ask? Four cents only, and cheap at that. Exquisite flavor! Smith says he never had the luck to get such a delicious brand before, and I mean—"

"You never smoke less than five a day, husband, and sometimes more," she continued, in the same quiet way.

"That's a moderate number, a very moderate number, Mrs. Browne. Some people make nothing of smoking a dozen. What would you say if I—"

"Five cigars at four cents each amount to twenty cents, and seven times twenty is a dollar and forty. Almost nine shillings a week for smoke. Mr. Browne! Did it ever occur to you that the money might be more profitably spent—in purchasing a new cap for Jesse, for instance, or buying Mrs. Wilson a few groceries every week?"

Mr. Browne suddenly bethought himself of a most pressing engagement, and left the house without answering this pertinent inquiry. His wife smiled meaningly and went on sewing. She had heard a great deal about "hard times" for several months, and had had economy preached to her, until, prudent and saving as she undoubtedly was, the word had become disagreeable to her ears. Mr. Browne was entirely willing to practice this commendable virtue when he could do so without interfering with his comfort; but, unfortunately for his wife and children, this did not often occur. In fact, he loved his ease, and would do without nothing that gratified his palate or administered to his enjoyment in any other way. His clothes must be of the best material, and made up in the most fashionable style, no matter what it cost; but Mrs. Browne and the children might wear theirs till they were threadbare, although their manufacture originally was no outlay to him, his wife being "handy" at her needle, and not unwilling to turn tailoress or dressmaker once or twice a year to save expense. But now Mrs. Browne queried—(as she had often done before, whether her husband ought not to economize his share—whether a little self denial on his part would not do rather more good than the continual cry of "hard times, and you must practice economy, my dear."

She asked herself if a few practical hints would not serve a good purpose in reminding him that practice was better than preaching, and that example went farther with most people than advice. The subject was still in her thoughts, when a domestic entered the room and said:

"There's a sofa come, ma'am; where where will it go?"

"A sofa! there's some mistake, I think," replied Mrs. Browne, stepping to the door; but the man was so sure that it was the right place that she allowed him to bring it in, although puzzled to know what Mr. Browne wanted of another sofa, as they already owned a good one; and as times were hard and money scarce it did not look reasonable that he would spare twenty-five or more dollars for a needless article of furniture.

But her doubts were dispelled when tea-time came, and with it Mr. Browne.

"So the sofa got here before me," he remarked, as his eyes rested upon the new purchase. "Have you examined it, Sarah?"

"No, for I supposed it was sent here by mistake."

"It's all right; I'll tell you how it was," he resumed. "I looked in at Leonard's when this was being knocked off to somebody for a trifle, so I overbid him a dollar and got it myself. Only twenty-six dollars for an elegant sofa that undoubtedly cost fifty, originally! Do look at it, Mrs. Browne—fine silk velvet!"

Mrs. Browne did look at it, but without getting out of her chair, or exhibiting any more interest than she would have done in glancing at a two shilling cricket.

"It was too good a bargain to lose, and so I secured it. It occurred to me that it would be a capital thing for me to lounge on when I smoke, and feel sleepy, stupid, etc., being so convenient for you when you feel in the mood of taking a nap," he continued.

Mrs. Browne looked at the baby sitting on the floor, and then at the deep work basket piled up high with the family sewing, (which Mr. Browne had decided he could not afford to have done out), and thought her "naps," would necessarily have to be short and a great way apart. She had a shrewd suspicion, too, that he had consulted his own feelings more than her comfort, but having a little scheme in contemplation she prudently forebore to say so, listening without offering much comment to his eulogistic remarks concerning the sofa. That evening was a fair sample of several following evenings. Mr. Browne smoked, lolled, and dozed alternately, and Mrs. Browne sewed diligently in order to keep the juvenile Brownes in whole clothes.

"I saw a man who had some fine apples for sale, and I told him to bring up a barrel; has he done so?" inquired the former, a week or two afterwards.

"A man called with apples, but as he demanded the modest sum of five dollars per barrel, I declined buying any, remembering that times were hard and money scarce." Mrs. Browne readily replied, bending a droll look upon our "economist," who was remarkably fond of apple dumplings. Of necessity, he had no argument at hand half so cogent and powerful as this, so the apples were not referred to.

"I thought we were to have a roast to-day," was his next remark when the family were seated at dinner, as he took off first one cover and then another without exposing anything that looked very inviting.

A good roasting piece Mr. Browne, would have cost you one dollar and a half, and I was not so extravagant as to suppose you would pay that amount for a piece of meat, when fish is so much cheaper. Don't for a moment suppose, husband, that I'm so thoughtless and improvident as to spend money in that way, when I've had so many lessons on retrenchment," responded roguish Mrs. Browne, demurely fixing a plate of fish for the youngest boy."

But I love roast beef better than this," grumbled the latter, gathering courage from his father's discontented expression to express his own dissatisfaction.

"But it is expensive, my dear," said his mother. "Your father has no money to waste, so we must be as saving and as contented as we can."

Mr. Browne suddenly helped himself plentifully to the piscatorial food; an act that greatly stimulated the boy's appetite, which was governed in a great measure by his father's example.

"I'm ready for pie, mother," said the lad, after he had dispatched a second allowance of the principal dish.

"No pie to-day, my dear. The apples cost so much I couldn't buy them, and eggs are twenty-five cents a dozen. We must go without pies and puddings, children, until things are cheaper. Think of the little Wilson boys, Charlie, and how glad they would be for a plate of that nice fish."

"When am I to have a new cap, mother?" broke in Jesse.

"Just as soon as your father can afford to buy you one," replied Mrs. Browne. "You mustn't be impatient, my son, for he has a great many things to get and don't like to be troubled with our applications. Recollect that these are hard times, and we must do without what is not needed very much, and not find fault with simple dinners, because it will make it so much easier for him if our market bills are not so large as they used to be. Self-denial, Jesse, is a good quality, and cannot be too much practiced by little boys."

Mrs. Browne talked to the children and at Mr. Browne—a method, we believe, which has been practiced before. But though every word that she uttered had a meaning, and he felt the full force of them, he could hardly suppress a smile at the facility with which she employed his own mode of reasoning, and her aptness in turning the point of his own weapons against himself.

Mr. Browne got no roast beef or poultry that week: soups, vegetables and other simple and cheap dishes made up the bill of fare, and Mrs. Browne began to talk seriously of substituting less expensive coffee for the delicious Mocha which the prudent head of the family took so much comfort in sipping every morning. The nice sandwiches and tongues that generally graced the tea table had mysteriously vanished, and the rich cake and the fine flavored preserves had probably kept them company. Common tub butter was made to take the place of the sweet, neatly stamped lumps which he had been in the habit of eating; for the careful wife had hit upon the fact that she should save precisely thirteen cents on the pound by the change.

Of a truth, Mr. Browne was in a straight place. Every day or two he was called upon to give up something that tended to his gratification although perhaps not essential to his happiness. It positively appeared as if Mrs. Browne had put her wits to work to see in how many ways she could retrench. His linen, which had formerly been sent to a laundry (he always prided himself on the smoothness and finish it was sure to receive) was now washed and ironed at home (minus the gloss). And why? "Because it could be done in the house at no extra expense, and as times were hard and money scarce, it was sheer nonsense to pay it out to a laundry." That was all. Mr. Browne had been accustomed to having a fire lighted in his sleeping apartment previous to retiring, during the winter season. He had a horror of cold rooms, and particularly liked to be lulled to sleep by the snapping and crackling of the brands in an open grate. But now there seemed fair prospect of his losing this small gratification, as his better-half protested "that another fire was useless and wasteful; when fuel was so inordinately high, there was so much more need of economizing in wood and coal."

Mr. Browne submitted—what else could he do? He could not complain with a very good grace, so he went to bed shivering with a firm determination to give Mrs Browne no more lessons in retrenchment, if that was the way she practiced on them. Before he slept, he fell into a strain of thought of this nature. If it is so disagreable for me to give up a few gratifications, pleasures, luxuries or whatever they may be termed, how much more difficult must it be to exhibit true self-denial in matters of greater moment. If I have experienced disappointment at the absence of a cheerful blaze or a favorite kind of pastry, Jesse must have felt the denial of a new cap more keenly. If I have been inclined to murmur at a dinner less palatable than ordinary, surely my wife has a harder trial in complying with my (I begin to suspect) selfish and thoughtless demands and her time and strength. Mrs. Browne is a prudent woman, and I wish—I wish I hadn't said so much about economy; I'll buy her a new silk dress to-morrow, and for the future do without something myself which I do not need, when our expenses need curtailing;" and with this excellent purpose strong in his mind, Mr. Browne fell asleep.

"Mother, when are we to have new bonnets? I think we ought to have some soon," remarked the eldest daughter next day.

"So do I, my love, but I fear you will have to wait a while longer," replied the parent kissing the pleading face that was so eagerly watching her own. 'Father has no money to let us have, times are hard, and—"

"Mrs. Browne, oblige me by never repeating that remark again," exclaimed our "economist." "The boys shall have new caps, the girls new bonnets, and you a pretty silk this very day! You took a woman's way to show me my mistake, but I own that you did it very cleverly. Give us a piece of good beef to-morrow, and I'll cure my selfishness and help you to economize. I am not so ungreatful as you may think, nor will I again ask you to make all the sacrifices, or struggle alone with high prices and hard times."

Mr. Browne was true to his word; he never did.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

THE Union Depot at Columbus, Ohio, is to be lighted by electricity.

LORD DUFFERIN has been the guest of Queen Victoria, at Balmoral.

FOUR counties in Maryland under a local option law have voted for the Prohibition of liquor selling.

AFTER all, the fight for the Illinois Senatorship seems to have settled down to Logan and Oglesby, with the former some distance in the lead.

THE Hartford *Times* (Dem.) says that General Hawley's chance of securing Senator Barnum's present seat at Washington is better than that of any other competitor.

A PRUDENT Republican candidate for Congress in Alabama, having obtained $1,000 from the campaign fund, did not squander it in a hopeless contest, but bought a farm with it.

WET pepper throws off great quantities of carbonic acid gas. Five sailors recently lost their lives in the hold of an English vessel loaded with pepper, a part of which had been wet with rain.

THE commission of Mrs. Thompson as Postmistress at Memphis was forwarded on Saturday. Mrs. Thompson is the widow of the Postmaster who stuck to his post and died there during the plague.

WILLIAM CORKEY, who won Sir John Astley's great walking prize at London recently, is by trade a vender of cat's meat, and is in the habit of walking twelve to fifteen miles daily on his rounds.

THE London *Times* doubts if any one ever excelled Mr. Gladstone in profusion of utterance. At his age Brougham, marvelously effusive with mouth and pen up to fifty, had nearly ceased to be heard.

THE first street railway in Rome now operates successfully from the Porta del Popolo, at the entrance of the Villa Borghese, to the old bridge of Ponte Molle on the Tiber, a distance of nearly two miles.

LORD BRACONSFIELD is described as being chary always of accepting casual attentions from strangers. Mr. Gladstone, on the contrary, is the most accessible of all men who have attained such a position as his.

AT the end of Murphy's three weeks' temperance campaign in New York he found himself fifty-four dollars out. Total abstinence at the subscription box is not calculated to quicken the enthusiasm of even Murphy.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1878

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We offer to every subscriber of The Weekly Post from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice, a Beautiful Engraving. We offer, in addition, to every subscriber the full value of their subscription in a thoroughly live, readable newspaper. We ask Democrats and our friends everywhere to exert themselves in extending the circulation of The Post. We will furnish specimen copies on application.

THE GREAT FRENCH LOTTERY.

In every village of France there are peasants sitting wide-mouthed over their lottery tickets and wondering what good gifts these slips of paper will bring them, at the great exposition drawing, which is to take place on the 15th of December. The drawing is set down for that day, but the preparation of the catalogues and the winning series in such a way that everybody will know each day not only what numbers have drawn prizes, but exactly what the prizes are, together with the arrangements for delivery, may postpone the day of beginning. The actual turning of the wheels, which will be public, in the great *salle des fetes* of the Trocadero, will only occupy eight or nine days.

This lottery is a national institution, under charge of a central committee, presided over by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and aided by higher officers in the French Treasury Department, while a Judge of the Commercial Court, is the custodian of the lots. The lottery was devised for the purpose of meeting the cost of bringing working people from all parts of France free to the Exposition, partly for their amusement, but chiefly on the same theory of popular instruction that prompted the sending of French workingmen to our Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The scheme, however, soon got beyond that, and found its way into every artery and vein of French life furnishing premiums in trade, bribes in politics, rewards in schools, and, above all, supplying the sanction of law and patriotism to the popular passion for gaming. The tickets, at first a million only, soon increased to two, three, four, five, until, on November 13, they were definitely stopped at twelve millions. Up to that point the increase was in a manner compulsory, because each time the committee met to consider the last placing of tickets, the demands for more showed that refusal would be a popular disappointment, and would be regarded as an arbitrary act.

The prizes or lots have been steadily augmented, from five thousand at first, including art exhibits brought by the committee to encourage artists, until the resources of the lottery commission have been swollen by a large number of gifts. Foreign commissioners to the Exposition contributed public exhibits, which they did not care to carry home; foreign and French private exhibitors followed suit, and soon giving to the lottery became a rage among the French exhibitors. We quote some instances of novel contributions.

Some curious gifts have been offered to the lottery—among them, as recorded in the *Official*, are a package of violin cords, half a dozen pots of hair pomade, a fire alarm, two baskets of Roquefort cheese, collections of specimen insects, orders on a soup house, sundry boxes of corn salve, and so on. But the prizes in general are enough to tempt the franc of the most cautious mortals. The first prize, or *gros lot*, is worth $25,000; the second and third $20,000 each; the fourth and fifth, $10,000 each—a total of $85 000 cash in these five *gros lots*; for, although the prizes are jewelry exhibits, yet the valuation is the sum which the owners agree to give in cash, instead. The committee bought many fine and valuable exhibits, and when they found how popular the scheme was, they went beyond the fine art section of the Exposition, to which it was at first resolved to confine their purchases. Thus, in the record of the meeting of October 28, we find the committee authorizing expenditures for prizes to the amount of 2,255,000 francs, thus distributed: Art works, 380,000; musical instruments, books, &c., 240,000; furniture, bronzes, silverware, 600,000; garments, cloths, laces, 390,000; raw material, useful articles, 210,000; machines, carriages, 180,000; foods, wines, liquors, confectionery, 120,000; agriculture and horticulture, 135,000. It is to be observed, also, that foreigners as well as Frenchmen have profited by those purchases; thus, in the minutes of this same meeting, we read that M. Georges Berger reported that in his expenditure of 165,000 francs for the lottery in the Fine Arts Department, foreigners received 40,000 of the sum, or nearly a fourth.

The London *News*, commenting on the evil effects sure to result from this craze which has seized hold of France, says:

The curse of grand lotteries like this one is that it fills the people's heads with foolish ideas about making their way to the goals of life by short cuts. There can be no peace in the soul of a poor man who has seen his good friend become suddenly rich by the agency of a piece of pasteboard which cost ten pence. The recollection of this affair will embitter the bread he eats, render him lax in his savings, half-hearted in his work and compel him to be discontent with his lot generally. The grand prize falling like a bomb in the midst of a peaceful canton will scatter a thousand men to the wine shop, ten to the jail and perhaps send one to the scaffold. All this was known fifty years ago, and that is why State lotteries were abolished after an energetic Liberal agitation, in which M. Thiers took a chief part. If M. Thiers had been alive now, this lottery would not have taken place, for he had strict views on gambling, and it is highly honorable to him that when in 1871 an American company offered to rebuild St. Cloud on condition of being allowed to set up a public gaming hell there, he peremptorally refused. One can only regret that his principles should not have been espoused by the younger school of French Liberals, and it is still more to be deplored that from the good sense of the nation at large should not have come one unanimous cry of reprobation when this lottery project was first mooted. It would seem as if, after all, men were nowadays little more rational than their forefathers, and that what we call public morality easily collapses when the legal restrictions upon public vice are removed. One would rather not own this, for it is pleasanter to believe that every succeeding generation progresses steadily in sense and honesty; but such a gold fever as that now raging in France obliges one to relate this idea and call it a mere illusion. *Tant pis!*

TEST OF EXPERIENCE.

At the recent convention of the advocates of woman suffrage, at Indianapolis, LUCY STONE gave a flattering view of the progress of the movement in the United States, and dwelt particularly upon Wyoming Territory, where women are allowed to vote at all the elections. She said that the right was greatly valued there, and that the women flocked to the polls and "become factors of peace and morality." Capt. S. H. WINSOR of Indianapolis, who has lived for years in Wyoming as a government official, differs from LUCY. In discussing the working of woman suffrage there recently with an Indianapolis *Journal* reporter, he said:

I regard woman suffrage in Wyoming as an utter failure, and I think it is so regarded by the best men and women of the Territory. So far as can be discovered it has accomplished no good results, while it has certainly worked badly in many respects. For about two years after the law was passed nearly all the women in the Territory used to vote, my wife among the rest. But after this experience the better class became disgusted with the operation of the law, and quit voting. As an instance of how female citizenship worked in one case, I remember a jury trial where the defendant was charged with rape and murder. The jury consisted of six men and six women. After the trial had progressed about two weeks one of the women was taken sick. The trial was postponed for several days on her account, but she was unable to resume her duties, and a new jury was ordered, and a new trial from the beginning. During this same trial I knew of three mechanics and hard working men whose wives were on the jury and who in consequence of that fact had to quit work and stay at home to take care of their children. As an instance of the demoralizing influence of politics on women, I remember seeing a lady, the wife of a candidate for office, standing at the counter of a beer saloon drinking beer with a parcel of colored men. I could mention her name, but will not. She was from Ohio, and was well educated and entirely respectable; but she was so intensely interested in her husband's success that she resorted to this means of getting votes for him. I saw this same lady and a school teacher of Cheyenne in their buggies driving colored men and women, and even known harlots, to and from the polls. In such ways as this I regard the operation of the law as demoralizing to the women. There may be others who differ with me, but I simply give my views of several years experience of the law. I may add that my wife, who enjoyed the elective franchise during the period of our residence in Wyoming, entirely accords with these views.

That is rather emphatic and conclusive. We observe that even in those States where female suffrage is confined to the election of school officials, few women go to the polls now. When the law first went into operation there was a deep interest taken, but it wore off. Captain WINSOR'S statement shows that in practice woman suffrage works a positive moral injury. Men are badly besmirched by active participation in elections, and the women who attempt to "purify" the current election methods are quite as apt to get mired. When a lady voter gets to driving harlots to and from the polls, and familiarizes herself with the ways of rum holes that she may "elect her man," woman suffrage loses that celestial beauty so enthusiastically depicted by its warm advocates.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Philadelphia is just now interested in the trial of HUHN, NAGLE and VICKERS, charged with embezzlement of the funds of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company. JOHN S. MORTEN, late President of the company, has been on the stand for several days as a prosecuting witness against his fellow conspirators. On Wednesday he fixed the amount of over-issued stock at 11,000 shares, and of the money borrowed on this $421,000 went through his hands; $400,000 to extricate himself and $20,000 for commissions and interest. He lost heavily in speculating on Reading Railroad stock; used up $40,000 in trying to establish the Philadelphia *Herald* as a "reform" newspaper, another $40,000 in a wicket-ware company for covering bottles with wicker; and, being a filial and fraternal man, he assisted his father and brother to over $30,000. He made statements under oath to the Harrisburg authorities, all the time of the over-issue, that the capital stock was only 8,000 shares, the legitimate amount, and swore to these statements, he says, because he did not think the 11,000 shares of over-issue were legitimate stock. See the fine point Mr. MORTON makes in justification of his perjury. Amid the suggestive nods and winks of counsel on both sides and the smiles of the jury, Mr. CASSIDY asked a number of questions about certain trips MORTON made to Harrisburg at a time when there was war between the Market Street road and the Union Passenger Railway Company. Finally came the query:

"Why did you go there?"

"I was trying to defeat the Union Railway bill."

"I notice certain checks in the Company's books at about that period. Now, how much money was expended by your corporation in that litigation?"

"Litigation?" interposed Judge Hare, his eyes twinkling. "The witness only spoke of going to Harrisburg."

"Well," said Mr. Cassidy, laughingly, "I will take that back. Contest, then."

"Ten thousand dollars," was Morton's reply.

"Ten thousand! That's very mild. Did the Board of Directors ever see a statement from you as to the manner in which the money was spent in Harrisburg?"

"Yes, sir. They gave me full authority in the matter and knew how much I spent. I did not give them a detailed statement of how it was spent, but I know I received a vote of thanks from the Board."

These high-toned directors, it will be observed, knew perfectly well that MORTON had spent ten thousand dollars of their money, in corrupting or trying to corrupt legislation at Harrisburg; but for this little affair, instead of censure, they gave him a vote of thanks! Is it any wonder that under this encouragement he tried a bolder flight of rascality, and plucked the company in half a million? This little incident illustrates pretty fairly the financial morality of a good many corporations. To gain their own ends they do not hesitate at any legislative bribery and all that sort of rascality, which is a far greater crime against the State and people than the mere over-issue of stock. By such over-issue only the stockholders suffer, but by the corruption of the law-making power the whole State is dishonored and degraded. It is very likely that Mr. MORTON won his "vote of thanks" by tempting honest but weak members to sell their votes for a bribe, and thus placed them as fixtures on the lobby market. The directors see no crime in this, but are quick to invoke the penalties of the law against any trespass on their own rights of property. This illustration of the way corporations get in their work at Harrisburg we would be glad to believe a solitary instance, but we apprehend it is much nearer the rule than the exception. Defalcations in corporations are the logical results of such playing with fire. The defaulter simply improves on the lessons that have won the approbation of eminent respectability. MORTON was as much of a rascal when he got his vote of thanks for legislative bribery as he is to-day, in the criminals' dock, for an over issue of stock.

THE GRANT REGIME.

It is hardly denied it was one of wasteful extravagance and downright corruption, and its influence was felt throughout the country in leading State and local governments, corporations and individuals, into all kinds of financial excesses. The *World* has a few points on this subject. During the GRANT administration the railway indebtedness of this country was carried up from $900,000,000 in 1869 to $2,220,000,000 in 1877. The debts of 130 American cities were enlarged, it is computed, from $221,000,000 in 1866 to $604,000,000 in 1876. It is estimated that in six short years our whole State, county and municipal indebtedness was nearly doubled, swelling from $868,000,000 in 1870 to $1,500,000,000 in 1876! The debts of the National Government, as well as of the States, counties and cities, can be safely stated to be not less than $3,500,000,000, and the whole indebtedness of individuals, companies and corporations of every kind in the United States is thought by careful observers to be now not less than $20,000,000,000! How much that amounts to for every one of our forty millions of people is a sum which can be easily calculated.

A "strong government," which our quasi-monarchists seek at GRANT'S hands after 1880, is but another name for a government of extravagance and profligacy, with brute force as the dominant power. We are entirely willing to accept these issues, with the third term idea, which will be embodied in GRANT'S candidacy.

OCCUPATION AND DEATH.

In Massachusetts social statistics as well as industrial and business, are gathered with great care, and their analysis presents interesting facts. A recent publication of the deaths in the State, of men over twenty years of age, during a period of thirty-four years and eight months, from 1843 to and including 1877, shows the effect of different occupations on the average health and length of life of those engaged in them. In the time specified, the number of deaths of men over 20, whose occupation is specified, was 161,801. This number is so great and the period is so long, that it gives a fair idea of the ages at which men in different occupations die.

The farmers as a class attained the highest average, about 65½ years, and made up a fifth of the total number. Their work although hard at some seasons, is not of the driving kind to exhaust both nervous and muscular strength, and it keeps them in the open air. Besides they are usually free from the anxieties about making a living; lead temperate lives so far as alcoholic beverages are concerned; and so are not carried to the graveyard as a rule until their heads are gray. It is also important to recollect that the farming population of the older of the northern States comprises just that class of the population which is naturally adapted to long life. The adventurous spirits, the enterprising, the weaklings, and the dissipated are averse to agricultural pursuits, and make haste to leave the farm behind them. As a consequence, those who remain to till the soil are a selected lot of men.

Next to the farmers in the average of life are the outdoor mechanics, such as bricklayers, carpenters masons, tanners, millwrights, riggers, calkers, slaters, and stone-cutters; but the average age of the twelve thousand of them who died in Massachusetts during the period mentioned was much below that of the farmers. It was only about fifty-two and three-quarter years, a little over a year more than the average age of all the classes together.

The professional men come next with an average of 51 years. The judges and justices are the longest lived of this class and averaged 64¼ years. In only six different occupations was the average above 60 viz: those denominated gentlemen, 68; second farmers, 65; third, the judges, 64; fourth, the lighthouse keepers, nearly 63; fifth, the basket-makers, 61; and sixth, the pilots, over 60.

Clergymen, the longest lived men in some countries, in Massachusetts fell below all these six classes, the average age of the 1,100 of them who died during the thirty-four years being only a little above 50: next came the professors over 57 years, then the lawyers about 56, then the physicians over 55; editors and reporters 47; dentists, for what reason we know not, as low as 44; artists 44 and musicians 43.

In the matter of longevity the merchants, financiers, agents and clerks come next after the professional men, and one of the classes included under this head, that of genetemen, exceeded, all others in its average, over sixty-eight years. The bankers, who lived on the average to more than fifty-nine years, were the next longest lived of this class, and then came bank officers, nearly 56; merchants over 54; booksellers, about 53; manufacturers, 52; and innkeepers and brokers, each 50 years. The shortest lived of their class were the telegraphers, who died at the average age of 28. Clerks and bookkeepers also succumbed early, dying at a little short of 36. Railroad agents and conductors departed this life on the average at about 40 years, and druggists and apothecaries at 42, while saloon and restaurant keepers were laid away at 41.

The classes whose years at death stood next in order were the active mechanics in shops and the laborers of no special trades, the average of both being a little short of 48. Of the first class the longest lived were the coopers, their average age at death being about 59 years. Next to them, the total abstinence people may be surprised to learn, came the distillers, 58 years.

The shortest lived were the plumbers, whose average age at death was only about thirty-five and a half years. The trades in which the deaths were, on the average, under forty were printers, barbers and organ makers, 39½; the pail and tub makers, 36; glass blowers and makers and upholsters, 38; cooks and trunkmakers, 36. The average age of the laborers was nearly 46; of servants, 26; of stevedores, 63; and of watchmen, 50; while the workmen in powder mills died, on the average, at 38. The clock and watchmakers, lived to the average age of 52 years. The tobacconists got up to 50 years, and the tailors and harness makers to 48 years. This class, comprising most of the above described as "inactive mechanics," or indoor workmen, averaged 44 years of life.

The class whose deaths took place at the lowest age were those set down as factors laboring abroad, such as baggage masters, brakemen, butchers, engineers and firemen, soldiers, and the like. Their average of life was only 37 years, and of all the brakemen were cut off the earliest, at a little past 26. Next to the brakemen those who lived the fewest years were the soldiers, 28; the chimney sweepers, 34; the baggage masters, 35, and the engineers and firemen, 38. The peddlers attained the average, 46 years, the expressmen, 42, and the teamster, 40.

Summing up all these statistics, we find that during the last thirty-four years the longest lived men in Massachusetts have been the gentlemen, so called, the men of wealth and leisure, who have lived on the average to the fine old age of 68; and the shortest lived have been the brakemen, pursuing an exceedingly dangerous occupation, who have passed away at a little over 26 years; if we except the students, young men preparing for a profession, who died on the average at about 23 years.

The death of about four thousand females employed as domestics, in shops, in factories, and elsewhere took place at the average age of 39 years. The longest lived were the nurses, 62 years, and the shortest lived the telegraphers, 24 years. The domestics averaged 45 years; the dressmakers, 43; the milliners, 39; the operatives, 28; the seamstresses, 46; the tailoresses, 49; the teachers, 32, and the shoe-binders, 41 years.

If it is correct as reported that there were frauds in the Clearfield-Centre Congressional district by which ex-Gov. CURTIN was defeated, we hope he will make a contest. The CAMERONS poured out money like water to elect YOCUM, the Greenbacker, and it would be in keeping with their usual plans, to compass CURTIN'S defeat by frauds, other means failing. The thirteen thousand Democrats of the district who voted for CURTIN, have a right to demand of the ex-Governor that he shall make a contest if the facts justify him in so doing. The treachery of a few Democrats who secretly plotted to defeat him, very likely using the money of the Winnebago ring, should be exposed, as well as the frauds practiced to reverse the will of the people. After the success of DON, the CAMERONS had their hearts set on keeping CURTIN out of Congress. It was their second point in the campaign.

THE Republican majority in New York is now set down officially at 34,661, in a vote of 828,445, which is certainly a very tall feather in the cap of the Utica Chieftain. Last year there was a total vote of only 784,075, and the Democrats elected their candidate for Secretary of State by 11,257, while in 1876 there was a majority of 32,818 in a total vote of 1,015,614. The Democrats may charge this result to the restiveness of their own party under JOHN KELLY'S domination, and to their own bad nominations for Congress in some of the New York city districts, and the Republicans may thank their stars that in ROSCOE CONKLING they had a leader shrewd enough and bold enough, and not too scrupulous, to trade with the discontented Democracy.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THERE was a heavy fall of snow at Memphis on Wednesday, lasting from daylight until noon.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has started a fund to kill Private DALZELL or send him to Siam. A philanthropic citizen heads the list with $400,000.

THE Democrats and the opposition generally in Iowa, are to come together in State Convention, to perfect a single organization for the canvass next year.

A MAINE Republican Congressman now in Washington, says LADD and MURCH, the two Greenback Congressmen elected in that State in September, will act with the Democrats in the next Congress.

THERE is such a thing as good luck, even amid disaster and death. One of the Pommerania's boats has been recovered, and with it a bag containing $25,000 in gold. The owner and his treasure are not parted, for he also was saved.

GOVERNOR HOUSTON'S election to the United States Senate, in Alabama, on Wednesday, was somewhat of an unanimous affair. He got the votes of all the Senators and of ninety-one out of the ninety-three Representatives. He succeeds SPENCER, one of the worst of the carpet-baggers.

THE result of the recent election in Wisconsin foots up as follows:

Republican	99,850
Democratic	78,386
National	27,682

In 1876 the vote stood thus:

Hayes	130,068
Tilden	123,927
Cooper	1,569

THE cotton crop for this year is estimated at not less than 5,000,000 bales, of which the home consumption will be about one-third, or 1,600,000 bales. Liverpool is the great foreign port of entry; from there it is shipped to all parts of Great Britain and even re-exported to foreign countries.

IF Colonel QUAY said that the "Democratic party was badly debauched by alliances with freebooters, drummed out of the Republican ranks," he might have added, the freebooters got back in time to vote and share the swag. The Democratic party has no attractions for such people; they always attach themselves to the crowd that pays.

ESTIMATING the sales of the last four days of November, the annexed statement shows the sales of four per cent. bonds for the past nine months:

March	$3,024,150	August	$24,746,750
April	5,727,900	September	9,441,562
May	8,078,500	October	7,077,400
June	7,137,250	November	20,000,000
July	19,164,000		

The Treasury department gives these figures. The same authority estimates the sales for the next year at $250,000,000.

ALLEGHENY 4½ per cent. bonds command as good a figure in the market as Pittsburgh 7's. With reduced taxation a large increase in population may be expected in the future in our sister city, which was permitted to vote on the question of consolidation, and wisely kept out, when so many people were crazy on having a big city.

HIRAM ULYSSES is suggested for the throne of Bulgaria, but the telegraphic specialist, in making the announcement, says: "No formal proposition on the part of the Bulgarian notabilities has yet been made General GRANT, and if made, it is thought the General will decline the honor." We breathe easier. The possibilities of a "strong government" are still within our grasp.

THE explosion at Dunbar, by which six men were killed, all leaving large families, and ten wounded, was a terrible affair. The cause assigned is the want of a proper supply of water. The Coroner's inquest should be thorough and fearless. There is too much incompetence or carelessness about steam boilers. Something in the nature of a warning and lesson is needed.

ONE of the interesting questions to be voted on by Congress at the ensuing session is the reduction of the tobacco tax. At the last session, a bill reducing the tax from twenty-four to sixteen cents per pound, passed the House. It is now in the Senate Committee on Finance, where opinion is very much divided. A very earnest effort will be made to secure a favorable report from the committee at an early stage of the session.

JUDGE LARRAMORE of New York City, agrees with Judge STOWE that the "Heathen Chinee" should be naturalized as a citizen, and so converted on Wednesday WONG AH YEY of Baxter street—delightful locality—into a full-blooded citizen. This Judge is a State official, and United States District Judge CHOATE of New York, and Judge SAWYER of San Francisco, have decided the other way—that the Chinese are not naturalizable humanity. The decision of Judge LARRAMORE will be taken to the New York Court of Appeals.

THE Republicans have allowed themselves to feel pretty good over the defeat of WADDELL of North Carolina, a very conservative and safe man, and the election of one RUSSELL, a Greenback Republican. In a recent speech, Mr. RUSSELL is represented as saying that he is in favor of paying the Southern debt and pensioning the Confederate soldiers the same as the Union soldiers, and to do this he wants a few hundred millions of greenbacks. If RUSSELL had been elected as a Democrat, we would never have heard the last of this silly speech, but as it is, the Republican papers are very quiet about it.

THOMAS H. POWERS of Philadelphia, lately deceased, who became a very wealthy man by the customs tax on quinine—a tax on sick people in fact—was full of peculiarities. He would never permit his bank balance to fall below $100,000, an easy enough matter when he had the monopoly of the manufacture of quinine. Mr. Powers was the zealous advocate of the Cummins schism in the Episcopal church, and supported it liberally with doses of quinine in a money form. The publication of controversial works was a favorite method of disbursing his abundant means. His relatives are reasonably alarmed lest an attempt should be made to rifle his grave, and a watch of two men by day and two by night has been placed upon it with the intent of continuing the vigil for two years. To ascertain the vigilance of these guardians, to the tombstone will be attached a key to a watch locked in a case that the men will carry. This watch must have the key at the grave inserted in it every half-hour, and it will be regularly inspected so that any delinquency upon the part of the watchmen may be detected. The Philadelphia papers are loud in their praise of the millionaire, but the Chicago *Times* suggests the victims of chills and fevers will be inclined to remember that they shook money into his purse because he could contrive to manipulate and perpetuate a vicious revenue system which, in the item of quinine, imposed a direct tax upon suffering, exacting it not for the benefit of the government which practically prohibited the importation of the drug, but for that of the man who leaves an estate valued at ten millions.

THE English Liberals talk about adopting a modified American system of nominating committees or conventions to choose candidates for Parliament. For the want of such organization as this implies, the party lost twenty seats in Parliament, four or five Liberals in one district running independently against a single Conservative, who, although in a minority on the whole vote, led the poll. To prevent the recurrence of such a waste of Liberal strength, it is proposed to require candidates to submit their names to a committee of leading politicians of the district, and to pledge themselves not to run for office unless they receive the "regular" nomination. This may be necessary to save the Liberal party now, and there is nothing objectionable about it as a party measure so long as fairness rules the choice of the nominating committee, but if the system should end in such nominating conventions as have been developed in this country, the Liberal party will suffer from it in the end more than the loss of twenty seats in Parliament.

THE collapse of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Troy, sings the same old song. This was an old institution, reputed conservative and sound. Its President was D. Thomas Vail, a man socially pretentious, and having such a reputation for probity that his name was taken as a guarantee of the strength of the concern. His residence and grounds were very costly and beautiful. His family was at the head of the local snobbery. One year ago the public whisperer of a suspicion against D. Thomas Vail would have been quickly silenced by public indignation. Yet the exposure is made that this D. Thomas Vail used his opportunity as President of the bank to lend $430,000 to the Schaghticoke Woollen Mills, of which he was also President. No security for the money was given, for the mills had long been bankrupt. The bank's shareholders and depositors lose all they had in it, besides their good opinion of one of Troy's foremost men.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT had a good head for finance, at all events. Soon after he endowed the Seminary at Nashville, the chief manager told him that there were some obligations in which an interest of ten per cent. had to be paid. "Ten per cent," fumed the Commodore, "ten per cent.! Who authorized you to use my money to pay an interest of ten per cent?" Then he cooled down a little and said: "Sir, if you start three men in life, and give each $10,000, and one puts his $10,000 into one business, and the second puts his $10,000 into another business, and the third loans his $10,000 to the other two at ten per cent. interest, do you know that he will have the whole $30,000 in twenty years?" This little calculation has a moral that every man should keep in mind. It is interest that makes some men rich, and that carries others (those who pay it) over the brink of bankruptcy.

COL. INGERSOLL'S lecture on the "Mistakes of Moses" has brought out a sharp retort from the Jewish Rabbi Wise, of Cincinnati. He says that Ingersoll is out on a lecturing tour, and that "it makes no difference whether it is hell or gods, devil or Moses, Pope or Presbyterian—anything to make money." He closes his communication on Robert with these caustic sentences: "He cannot criticise Aristotle and Emanuel Kant and make it pay, because he cannot read them. He cannot ridicule Carlyle or Stuart Mill, because he cannot understand them. So he picks up some small stories which the children know, and dishes them up in his own humoristic way for the amusement of big babies."

THE English papers tell us that the quantity of fresh meat landed at Liverpool from the United States and Canada, November 9, was the largest that had come to hand this season, and so we may infer that it was the largest draft of any single day in any season. Without the New World to draw upon we hardly see what England could do with her needs so much expanded and her resources so much reduced within her immediate limits; but there is enough for all here, even if England should go to war with all Asia.

THE English jury that gave Mr. Whistler, the painter, one farthing as the measure of the damages done to his reputation by the harsh criticisms of Mr. Ruskin, was after all rather more severe on the critic, than upon the painter. Mr. Ruskin has, of late years, lost much of the influences upon English art tastes which he once enjoyed, although he is still an entertaining writer: and as such his opinions about pictures might have been supposed, before this trial, to have had more weight than a farthing would balance.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

EDISON being asked his religion, replied that he belonged to the "New Lights."

MR. EDWIN BOOTH'S engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, does not seem to be a success, either artistically or financially. The fact is, Mr. Booth is not quite as popular as he once was.

AFTER a notable trial, Dr. Jacob Bentum has been found guilty, in the Superior Court of Grand Rapids, Mich., of manslaughter, brought about through criminal surgery. The prisoner will be sentenced Saturday.

MISS HOSMER, the sculptor, is described as having a broad forehead, clear gray eyes, very cheerful, winning features, and short hair. When interested and a little excited, she might pass for thirty years of age, though usually she might seem nearer forty.

THE Republican majority on joint ballot in the Nebraska Legislature will be thirty-five. The Senate will stand eighteen Republicans, six Greenbackers and six Democrats. The House will have fifty-two Republicans, thirteen Democrats and ten Greenbackers.

THE Boston *Sunday Times* publishes the statement as coming from Butler himself, that he made $50,000 above expenses out of the recent election by sending money to his agent in New York to be used in betting against himself. Old Ben is seldom caught napping.

A MAN by the name of Jeremiah Collins, at present confined in the Missouri penitentiary, has written to Gov. Phelps saying that he was sentenced to be hanged some years ago, but has been kept waiting all these years. He asks the Governor, in conclusion, to see that the law is carried out.

IN New York the other day Colonel Mapleson, manager of the opera troupe now performing at the Academy of Music, was arrested on the charge of violating the statute which prevents employment of girls under 10 years of age upon the stage. He waived examination and gave $800 bail on each of the charges.

F. MATHER has just returned from Germany, having safely delivered in Bremen some 250,000 eggs of California salmon. In addition to the eggs sent to Germany, 100,000 were taken by the Netherlands, the same number by France, and 15,000 by England. This is the third voyage Mather has made abroad with American fish eggs.

AN old negress who passed among the ignorant of her race as a soothsayer once told Mr. Calhoun that no one whose name began with the letter "C" could ever be President. An Ohio newspaper recalls this incident, and cites the names of Clinton, Calhoun, Clay, Crawford, Cass, Chase, among the dead, and Conkling among the living, to verify the prophecy.

IT is reported that the Duke of Edinburgh will visit New York harbor with his ship, the Black Prince, immediately after leaving Halifax. It is also reported upon the same authority that the Duke will visit Washington as a representative of the royal family and as such be presented to the President by Sir Edward Thornton, whose guest he will be while at the national capital.

SATURDAY was whipping day in New Castle, Del., and nine convicts, six of them black, received at the hands of the sheriff from ten to twenty lashes. A large crowd, as usual, assembled to look on, and the day was made a sort of local holiday. There seems to have been a feeling of disappointment among those present, for a correspondent says: "Sheriff Pyle laid on the lashes too lightly."

MISS SALLIE WARD of Kentucky, wa an American belle of wide celebrity som thirty years ago, familliarly known as the "Great Western." She married Mr. J. Biglow Lawrence of Boston, from whom she was divorced, and afterwards Dr. Hunt and Mr. Armstrong, both of whom died. The Washington *Post* says that she is soon to marry Major Downs of Louisville.

LONDON *Truth*:—"That Dr. Newman is to be made a cardinal is not very probable; the rules of his order forbid his accepting the red hat; and though this difficulty could of course be got over by the personal interposition of the Pope, the opposing influences seem still likely to prevent an act of justice which would be most popular among English Catholic laymen."

SENATOR KIRKWOOD of Iowa, is credited with saying that he thinks there are now only four Republicans who have any prospect of nomination for the Presidency. These are Grant, Conkling, Blaine, and Washburne of Illinois. General Grant, he thinks, would be the strongest man, but he is himself strongly inclined towards Mr. Washburne, and thinks he would make a successful run.

GREAT BRITAIN has 124 reformatory and industrial schools, with a total number of 14,359 inmates, viz., 11,315 boys and 3,044 girls. Applications for the establishment, of so-called truant schools have been received by government from the school boards of London, Liverpool and Sheffield. The London board proposes a system of absolute silence on the plan of Hamburg (Germany) truant schools.

THE prince of Wales' 37th birthday was celebrated on the 9th inst., at Sandringham, by a sort of family party, in which the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne took part. The laborers on the Royal Mews to the number of one hundred and seventy, were treated to a dinner. The day was celebrated in London by illuminations at the theatre, club-houses, and public places, and Windsor by bell-ringing, salute-firing, and flag-firing.

ON Saturday next the New York copartnership which has existed for the last six years under the name of Shook & Palmer will be dissolved, it being the desire of Mr. Shook to re enter political life. It is understood that he receives from Mr. Palmer the sum of $25,000 cash and $25,000 more in secured notes, in consideration of which the latter enjoys the remainder of the lease of the Union Square Theatre for four years in his own right. He also obtains all the properties and scenery now in the theatre.

A GENTLEMAN entered a grocery store at North Vernon, Ind., the other day, and asked for a gallon of molasses. Having drawn it, the storekeeper asked him what he would take it home in. "In my hat promptly replied the customer calmly holding out a new silk hat, into which the grocer, not to be outdone in *sang-froid*, poured the fluid. Then the customer jammed the hat on the grocer's head; and, having thus occupied his attention, took what money there was in the till and departed.

THE SMILING DOLLY.

I whispered to my dolly
And told her not to tell
(She's a really lovely dolly—
Her name is Rosabel).

"Rosy," I said, "stop smiling;
For I've been dreadful bad!
You mustn't look so pleasant,
As if you felt real glad!

"I took mamma's new ear-ring—
I did, now, Rosabel—
And I never even asked her—
Now, Rosy, don't you tell!

"You see I'll try to find it
Before I let her know;
She'd feel so very sorry
To think I'd acted so."

I had wheeled her round the garden
In her gig till I was lame;
Yet when I told my trouble,
She smiled on just the same!

Her hair waved down her shoulders
Like silk, all made of gold.
I kissed her, then I shook her,
Oh, dear! how I did scold!

"You're really naughty, Rosy,
To look so when I cry,
When my mamma's in trouble
I never laugh—not I."

And still she kept on smiling,
The queer, provoking child!
I shook her well and told her
Her conduct drove me wild.

When—only think! that ear-ring
Fell out of Rosy's hair!
When I had dressed the darling,
I must have dropped it there.

She doubled when I saw it,
And almost hit her head;
Again I whispered softly,
And, this is what I said:

"You precious, precious Rosy!
Now I'll go tell mamma
How bad I was—and sorry—
And, O, how good you are!

"For, Rose, I hadn't lost it;
You knew it all the while,
You knew I'd shake it out, dear,
And that's what made you smile."

—MARY MAPES DODGE, in *St. Nicholas*.

THE CRIME OF LADY GOOCH.

Charles Reade's Terrible Temptation in Actual Life.

Procuring Another's Babe and Trying to Palm it off upon her Husband.

[The cable dispatches report that Lady Gooch, charged with an attempt to palm off a spurious heir to an English baronet's entailed estate, has been committed for trial by the London Courts. An interesting report from the London *Times* of this extraordinary case is annexed.]

[From the London Times.]

Annie Louisa, Lady Gooch and Ann Walker, a nurse, appeared before Mr. Newton yesterday in answer to summonses charging them with having unlawfully combined, conspired, confederated, and agreed together to palm off on Sir Francis Robert Sherlock Lambert Gooch, of Benacre hall, Wangford, Suffolk, and 42 Charles street, Berkley square, as his own child, born of the body of the said Lady Anne Louisa Gooch, a strange child, with intent to defraud and deceive. Lady Gooch, accompanied by Mr. Gage, solicitor, entered the court room and was allowed a seat at the solicitors' table. She is a small woman, apparently about 31 years of age, and was closely veiled.

Mr. Lewis said: "I appear on behalf of Sir Francis Gooch to place before the Court certain facts, with the view of your arriving at a determination as to whether an information which has been laid before you is well founded or not. The charge I have to make against Lady Gooch is that of conspiring, with a person named Walker, to palm off upon Sir Francis a child not his own, with the view to disinherit his relatives of the fortune they would become entitled to at his death, and to pass that fortune to a strange child instead of his proper heirs. I need hardly say that Sir Francis Gooch has no feeling whatever in this prosecution, and that if any explanations can be given which are consistent with the presumption of the innocence of both defendants, he will be glad to hear them, and to learn that your Worship has arrived at the conclusion that the case need go no further. In that event he will know that he has done his duty to his relatives and also to himself in having placed the facts which led to these proceedings before you.

"It is an extremely painful matter to prosecute one's own wife, but I think I shall be able to show that Sir Francis had no alternative but to bring the matter before the Court. Under the will of his father, Sir Francis inherited an estate of £25,000 on the decease of an elder brother; he had a younger brother and after him the widow of the elder brother succeeded. At the age of 21 Sir Francis met his present wife, and shortly afterward married her.

"You will find from the evidence there was a design on the part of Lady Gooch to prevent the brother of Sir Francis or Lady Eleanor Gooch from inheriting the property by means of the strange child which Lady Gooch desired to palm off upon her husband.

"After the marriage and during the absence of Sir Francis from London a child was born, who died seven months afterward. From that time up to August, 1877, Lady Gooch never pretended that she was going to have another child, but in that month she represented to Sir Francis that she was *enciente*, and that she expected to be confined in the following May. In this interval they went to Brighton, and Sir Francis, having strong doubts as to Lady Gooch's statement, insisted on her being examined by a medical man there. Lady Gooch saw a doctor, and she stated that his report was that she had been in the family way about a month. Still dissatisfied, Sir Francis had his wife examined by the family doctor, who denied that she was in the family way. In spite of this denial, Lady Gooch insisted that she was in the family way, and in appearance grew stouter, but this will be accounted for by the fact that she was in the habit of padding herself with undergarments. She again represented to Sir Francis that she was in the family way, and would be confined in September or October; but he told her repeatedly, in the presence of a lady who was housekeeper and companion—Miss Garrod—that he did not believe her, and he thought she had some design or scheme, which he entreated her to give up.

"But while making these statements to Sir Francis, Lady Gooch told her housekeeper that she was not in the family way, but that she was determined that the estate should not pass to Lady Eleanor Gooch; that Sir Francis could not live long; that there were already two dowagers who lived out of the estate, and that there would be nothing left for her in the event of Sir Francis dying without a son; that she was, therefore, determined to have a child under any circumstances, so that, in the event of the death of Sir Francis, she would not be left without proper means.

"Lady Gooch made all sorts of offers to Miss Garrod to aid her in the plot. She offered her jewelry if she would only stand by her, and said she would give her £100 a year when she came into her money. But Miss Garrod has always been an honorable woman, and nothing could induce her to play a dishonorable part in this business. So far from doing so, she earnestly entreated Lady Gooch to abandon her scheme, and pointed out the wickedness of the course she was pursuing. But nothing apparently would divert her from the course upon which she had entered.

"Sir Francis, at last, told her that unless she gave up her design he would not live with her. A few days before the time she alleged she was to be confined she came up to London, when Sir Francis communicated with his mother and his solicitors, directing persons to keep watch so that evidence should be forthcoming if she proved to be *enciente*, at the same time telling Miss Garrod never to leave her.

"The Court will find that from first to last Miss Garrod kept Sir Francis informed of all that occurred. They came to London, and there Lady Gooch was watched. Lady Gooch went to an institution in Great Coram street, and made inquiries of Mrs. Palmer, the manager of the institution, for a child, and the manager directed her to a Mrs. Main, who had a few days before been supplied with a male child. This child after some delay she obtained from Mrs. Main. Lady Gooch then sent to Dr. Laking, and asked him to attend her in her confinement. She told Dr. Laking she did not expect him to be present, and then explained the deception she proposed to practise on Sir Francis, telling Dr. Laking that her husband was so fond of her that, though he would not believe her statement, he would if it were endorsed by Dr. Laking. Dr. Laking, like an honorable man, refused to have anything to do with the proposal and entreated her to give up her design which would inevitably be found out and lead to punishment and imprisonment. In spite, however, of all these warnings she did carry out her design, and through the defendant Walker, who has been guilty in a minor degree, she put it into execution.

"Before leaving home she had applied in the same way to a doctor at Lowestoft, who received a communication from Miss Garrod, and who, like an honorable man, refused to have any part in the design. Lady Gooch then came up to London, and took rooms at the Grosvenor Hotel as Mrs. Gooch, and on Monday, the 28th of October, after being absent from Miss Garrod for some hours, she came to her suite of rooms, and, taking a cloak, went out of the hotel and wrapped it round the defendant Walker and a child with her, bringing them through the hotel without being seen by any one—a circumstance not remarkable, considering that it was dark, late in the evening, and that few people were about.

"Lady Gooch then went to bed, and on the following morning the chambermaid was informed that the lady was confined at 3 o'clock in the morning of a boy. Hot water and other things that would be necessary in a case of real confinement were then ordered up. In the morning the room was darkened, a doctor of high standing was requested to go up to the room and examine Lady Gooch and the child, if she submitted to it. I shall call the doctor, who will tell the Court the child could not be a child just born; it was crying, and was a child of fourteen days old. Lady Gooch said she had separated from her husband, and was desirous of regaining his affection, and that she had adopted the child for that purpose. She begged the medical gentleman not to betray her secret. The doctor made an examination of Lady Gooch, and satisfied himself that she had not been confined. Miss Garrod made a short deposition, and a summons was granted at this court on the following morning against the parties concerned in the conspiracy. Forty-eight hours after the supposed confinement Lady Gooch was still in bed, and when the summons was served on her it had a most wonderful effect, for within twenty minutes of receiving it Lady Gooch was up and dressed as well as ever. I shall prove conclusively that Lady Gooch has never been confined. When the child was supposed to have been born, Miss Garrod was asked to telegraph to Sir Francis, telling him that a male child had been born, and upon her refusing to do so she was requested to write to the same effect."

Mr. Newton—What has become of the child?

Mr. Clarke—The child has been sent back.

Elizabeth Garrod was then called. She said:

I was housekeeper and companion to Lady Gooch. In August, 1877, Lady Gooch told me she was in the family way. She said she expected to be confined in May, but was not certain. In April of this year Sir Francis and Lady Gooch and myself went down to Brighton. In my presence Sir Francis insisted that Lady Gooch should be examined by a doctor. In my presence and that of Sir Francis she said that the doctor said that if she was in the family way it was in a very early stage. The first evening we arrived at Brighton I had occasion to address Lady Gooch and found that she was padded very much. We stayed at Brighton about a week, and then returned to Grosvenor street. Sir Francis then insisted on her being examined by Dr. Laking, and the doctor came to the house, and after examining Lady Gooch, said she was not *enciente*, and that, from circumstances, he feared she would not have a child. We returned to Benacre hall in July. Subsequently to the medical examination by Dr. Laking I found Lady Gooch continued the system of padding. She exclaimed to me that she was determined to carry out her scheme of having a child. She said she did not think Sir Francis would live long, and that she would be left in such a terrible position at his death, as there were already two dowagers to be paid out of the estate; that his brother was in a very bad state of health, and could not possibly live long, then Lady Eleanor Gooch would succeed, and that she was determined to keep Lady Eleanor out. Lady Gooch has told me this a great many times. I have told her it was such a fearful thing that I could have nothing to do with it, and would do everything to stop it. I told Sir Francis in her presence what she had said. Many times Lady Gooch has offered me presents, and she has asked me to help her in the plot, because Sir Francis would believe me. She offered me her jewels to any amount if I would help her, and she also said when she had a child Sir Francis would allow her thousands yearly; that I should be one of the happiest of women, and have over £100 a year. She has told me this several times. I warned her of the consequences, and told her I could not do it.

On Friday, the 15th of October, we came up to London. I telegraphed that fact as well as giving our address to Sir Francis. We went to Batt's Hotel, in Dover street, and stayed there four or five days. Lady Gooch also telegraphed. While at Batt's Hotel I went with her to an Infant's Home in Great Caram street. I there saw Mrs. Palmer, who is now present. Lady Gooch asked if she remembered her having called two or three months before, and after some consideration Mrs. Palmer said she did. Lady Gooch said she called with reference to a little child that was promised to her in September, but that she was not able to come up then and she wanted one now, or to know when she could have have one. Mrs. Palmer said the one that had been promised was given away a fortnight since, but that there was another, the lady having been just confined, and that she thought Lady Gooch might have that—it was a boy. The confinement had taken place at Peckham. She thought the child was about a week or ten days old, but she could do nothing without consulting Mrs. Main, the principal of the institution. She told Mrs. Palmer she wanted it for herself, and that she had lost her own little boy four years ago and must have another. Mrs. Palmer had said that the husband of the lady had fetched the child a few days ago. I said then: "You would not do this thing if you knew, as it would involve the lady in terrible trouble, for, in this case, the husband does not know of it." I do not think Mrs. Palmer said anything particular then, but on leaving I shook my head at Mrs. Palmer and said "No," to signify to her not to have anything to do with the matter. When we came out, Lady Gooch said I had no business to interfere, and that I should not go with her again. Lady Gooch was very angry, and said that I was not to go out with her again. I communicated with Sir Francis, and tried not to let Lady Gooch out of my sight. I went with her in a cab to Mrs. Main's three or four times. Lady Gooch did not allow me to go in. I had previously said I would have nothing whatever to do with it. After the first interview with Mrs. Main she told me she had got the promise of a child and also of a nurse. I said to her: "Don't tell me anything, because I shall tell Sir Francis, and I am determined to divulge everything;" and I did so. Lady Gooch then spoke of the register. She said she meant to register the child as Robert Sherlock Gooch. Lady Gooch said "Robert" because Francis was unlucky.

Lady Gooch told me from time to time that the child was more than a fortnight old, and if she took it she must have it at once, and that she must not delay over Saturday or Monday, as it had to leave its mother then. Lady Gooch did not say anything about the mother of the child. We left Batt's Hotel either on Thursday or Friday, and went to the Grosvernor Hotel. Lady Gooch went there as Mrs. Gooch. She said she was determined to drop the name of Lady Gooch till she had a child. She did not tell me what name she used at Great Coram street; at the first interview I heard her say Mrs. Moss. Lady Gooch had a suit of apartments at the Grosvernor—dining room and two bedrooms.

On Monday, the 28th of October, we went to several places. On Friday, Lady Gooch purchased baby linen to the amount of £18. On Monday, the 28th, we returned home about six in the afternoon. Afterward we left the hotel together. I went to try and find Sir Francis, and Lady Gooch said she would go to the home. I returned about half-past eight, and Lady Gooch about half past ten. She said: "I've got the child and the nurse; they are both close by"—they were at the Victoria station. I had rung for the waiter, who came up, and Lady Gooch said, "I feel so ill; I must go for the doctor." About ten minutes afterward Lady Gooch went down stairs, and was away about ten minutes. The defendant, Mrs. Walker and a baby returned with her. Walker had her ladyship's cloak on her and a large parcel. I undid the parcel, and I saw the child wrapped up in a shawl. Walker was carrying the child. I made an exclamation, as the child was so perfectly still and the night was so cold. Shortly afterward I went to bed, locking the door. The next morning I found Lady Gooch lying in bed as I had left her, with the certain drawn. The next morning the room was darkened. Lady Gooch was in bed, the baby with her lying on her arm. Walker told me she had made it all right with the chambermaid, that she had told her the lady was confined at 3 o'clock in the morning. Up to Wednesday Lady Gooch still remained in bed with the child. On the same afternoon the officer came with the summons. After Gooch had been served with the summons she quickly jumped out of bed, partially dressed and much excited.

After an exhaustive cross-examination the court adjourned, the defendants being liberated under £500 bail each to appear at the next session.

THE UNIVERSAL BOY.

Three Chapters in His Life.

CHAPTER I.—"IT'S A BOY."

His advent is heralded in the brief but strong sentence above quoted. No matter what hopes have been indulged concerning girl babies, what list of names sounded over to catch the most musical and euphonious ones, there is something in the pithy announcement, "It's a boy," which dispels all fanciful dreams and sets everybody on a prose basis. His very voice, as it utters a defiant war whoop to the grand army of humanity, tells the story to experienced years. The visions of a dainty girl darling very soon vanish before this positive piece of prose, who kicks his sturdy heels through the delicate pink socks intended for his sister, and who grows red as a turkey-cock's head at Thanksgiving times, when he is expected to show off to good advantage before callers. He persists in an abnormal development of nose and a puffness about the eyes, along with several other little tricks known only to interested parties. Parents and nurses become reconciled and accept him on trust, seeing no other alternative. He emerges from his puffy and rosy obstinacy to a roly-poly, wide-awake thing of beauty, which is a joy fully one-half of the time. There is a process from infancy to little boyhood, a sweet time, when the manchild is half baby, half angel. In the clear depths of his innocent eyes is a world of trust and hope and love. His white brow is as fair as a freshly opened lily, and his lips as sweet as hermosa roses. He is most witching at this age, for the peculiarities which mark the *enfant terrible* are yet undeveloped. He is an armful of love and beauty and promise and dread and hope. Love him while yet there is no guile on the tender lips, no sin in the unwritten soul, no touch of the world's breath upon God's finished work.

CHAPTER II.—"GIT UP, OLD HORSEY!"

"Mercy, what a noise! Look at that chair with a string tied on the arms and made fast to the writing desk and flower stand, all to be driven tandem by that young imp in kilt skirt and fancy hat and shoes! Who upset that work basket? and, good gracious! what work has been made with my wool and thread! There's the last *Graphic* torn to shreds and stuffed in the cuspadore with my screw driver, that I lost a week ago. What is he doing with the cat! and, dear me! if he hasn't thrown grandma's spectacles into the grate!"

Where's Harry? Run to the kitchen and see. All the eggs are broken in the basket of folded clothes, and the milk for pudding has been fed to the cat and dog. Bridget Lannigan is in a towering rage, and says: "Phat's the use of shlavin to kape clane wid such a young divil forninst ye?" Miss Frigidity Fussbunch calls, and is horrified by being requested to "be a horse and let Harry ride straddle to Boston." She is questioned, also, on many delicate points, and asked how many little boys she has, and whether she has seen his blue monkey that performs on a yellow stick, and his "rooster that crows if you just crow in behind." He gets very close to her and asks what that white stuff on her face is, and what makes her wear such a funny little hat.

A few years of this juvenile terror and then appears another stage of the boy. He gets a fever, only appeased by marbles. It is useless to head off this phase; if it is shut off in one direction it breaks out more violently in some other. It goes through a period of six or seven years and costs much in anxiety, broken window panes and mortified pride. He is afflicted with rats, pigeons and other boyish complaints, which are harmless but annoying. He brings in six dirty steel traps to amuse his sick sister, who grows worse under it, and in his solicitude he straps his legs fast in six feet of stilts and stoops to enter the door of her room, to the horror and dismay of his mother. He brings little notes home from school, which he tries to explain in a favorable light, but fails to convince his parents that it was "only because Bill Wilson dropped his slate on Abe Heenegan's toes and made me laugh." He carves his awkward initials on old Mrs. Williams' cellar door, and she threatens his arrest. He goes to see "Humpty Dumpty," and comes home and throws real brickbats at his aunt, and Bridget is met with a battering blow from his head in the region of the diaphragm when she is bringing in the coal. He makes life a burden, and home a snare and a delusion. He tears the comforts in more ways than one, and slits the pillow cases to match them. Gradually he leaves off his hurly-burly life and imperceptibly glides into

CHAPTER III.—"WHERE'S MY BLUE TIE?"

"Where is the blacking brush?" I am going to a little surprise, and won't be home till eleven. Is my percale shirt done up nice? I wish you'd make my collars stiffer. I don't thank some one for throwing my coat down and getting it wrinkled all up. How do you like this hat? Think it looks better than my soft one?" You will find the pigeon boxes all deserted about this period, not a rat-trap cumbers the back yard. The wood-shed theatricals are all ended, the stilts are put away, the kites forgotten; window glass is in perfect safety. The dust has filled up the rude initials in Mrs. William's cellar door, and there is an uninvited quiet all around the house. Chairs stay in their places, and pantaloons will no longer bear cutting over for the boy. He gets them now out o new stuff, and mother's "cut" will not satisfy him. He is not in the way now, and there is a heavy pain in mother's heart as she thinks that he will never need her much any more. The innocent eyes have a deeper meaning in them now. They have taken into their depths the reflection of a face younger than mother's and life begins to look real to them.

The world is full of homes where these pictures will be recognized and hung up as family portraits—homes where there are no sounds of young voices now. They grow away into the great world so soon, and we put away the nameless feeling of desolation as we do the cast-off toys of their childhood, and when the evening of life approaches the heart goes back along the track of time and is once more with the children in the dear old long ago.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

The Peacock Hall of Delhi.

[From Beresford's Delhi.]

Peculiarly set apart for the reception of nobility is a quadrangle of moderate dimensions. The building is a very beautiful pavilion of white marble supported on massive pillars of the same material, the whole of which, with the connecting arches, is richly ornamented with flowers of inlaid mosaic work of different colored stones and gilding. It is raised on a terrace four feet high, the floor of which is composed of flags of white marble. Between each of the front rows of pillars is a balustrade of marble, chastely carved in several designs of perforated work. The top of the building is ornamented with four marble pavilions with gilt cupolas. The ceiling of the pavilion was originally completely covered with filigree work; but in 1799 the Mahrattas, after a capture of the city, took the silver down and melted it, the value of the same being estimated at nearly $1,000,000. In the cornice at each end of the Interior hall is sculptured in letters of gold in the Persian language. "If there is a paradise on earth it is this." In this hall was the famous peacock throne, so called from its having the figures of two peacocks standing behind, their tails being expanded and the whole so illiad with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones of appropriate colors as to represent life. The throne itself is 6 feet long by four feet broad. It stood on six massive feet, which, with the body, were of solid gold, inlaid with rubies, emeralds and diamonds. It was surmounted by a canopy of gold supported by twelve pillars, all richly emblazoned with costly gems, and a fringe of pearls ornamented the borders of the canopy. Between the two peacocks stood the figure of a parrot of the ordinary size, said to have been carved out of a single emerald. On either side of the throne stood a chatta, or umbrella, one of the Oriental emblems of royalty. They were made of crimson velvet, richly embroidered and fringed with pearls. The handles were eight feet long, of solid gold, and studded with diamonds. The cost of this superb work of art has been variously stated at sums varying from £1,000,000 to £6,000,000. It was planned and executed under the supervision of Austin de Bordeaux.

Singular Suicides.

In the year of 1800 William Dorrington threw himself from the parapet of the Church of St. Sepulchhre, in London, leaving behind him a note stating as his reason, "that he wanted to go to the opera that night, but had not money enough to purchase a ticket of admission."

A farmer in Allendale, England, got a gun barrel, loaded it, and placed the stock end in a hot fire, and leaned his stomach against the other. The barrel soon became hot and exploded, killing the unfortunate wretch instantly.

A blacksmith in New Orleans, in 1841, killed himself in the same manner, blowing his bellows until the fire was hot enough to explode the gun-barrel.

A young lady at a boarding school in England drowned herself in a rain cask because she was made to study from an old book. She was "sweet sixteen!"

A Greenwich, Eng., pensioner, who was put upon short allowance for misconduct, in 1846, sharpened the ends of his spectacles, and with them stabbed himself to the heart.

In a French newspaper of 1862 we find an account of a man who, his wife having proved unfaithful to him, called his valet and informed him that he was about to kill himself, and requested that he would boil him down and make a candle of his fat and carry it to his mistress, handing her at the same time the following note:

DEAREST THERESE—I have long burned for you, and I now prove to you that my flames are real. YOURS. PIERRE.

A young lady ten years of age, having gambled away a large fortune, hung herself at Bath, Eng., with a gold and silver girdle. The following note was found in her hand: "Thus tie up myself from play." This was worthy of a French woman.

DAWN AND EVE.

With a ring of silver,
And a ring of gold,
And a red, red rose,
Which illumines her face,
The sun, like a lover
Who glows and is bold,
Woos the lonely earth
To his strong embrace.

In millions of pieces,
The beautiful rings
And the scattered petals
Of the rose so red,
The sun, like a lover
Who is weary, flings
On the lonely earth
When the day is dead.

H. H., in Scribner for December.

ETHICS OF LOTTERY.

Dr. McGlynn's Views on the Raffling at St. Patrick's Cathedral Fair.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, on Twenty-eighth street, reminds one somewhat of Monsignor Capel of London. He is fine looking, dignified, gracious, merry and philosophical. Having greeted the reporter with almost stately courtesy, he treated him to scraps of a dissertation on the moral law, entertaining him meanwhile with charming frankness, amiability and Catholicity.

"I desire," said the reporter, "to ask you a question with reference to the Cathedral fair. It is said that there is a good deal of gambling in that institution, in the shape of games of chance Is that so?"

"Well, I can't say that I see any difference between raffling for a pincushion or a stuffed turkey and raffling for a thousand-dollar bond. By the way, I believe there was a bond raffled for a few days ago and disposed of. Each is gambling, undoubtedly—gambling just as really as Wall street gambling is gambling."

"And is gambling right?" asked the reporter, modestly.

"It certainly is not wrong," replied the divine. "It is a penal act, to be sure, but not an immoral act. It is not a sin in itself."

"What is sin?"

"Sin is a wilful, deliberate violation of the law of God."

"Is a violation of the law of man a sin?"

"No. The essence of the moral law consists in the fact of the existence of a lawgiver. Without such a lawgiver (who is God) there can be no moral law."

"Where is the law to be found—in the Bible?"

"In the heart of man. St. Paul says truly that God hath not left himself without a witness. As soon as a person begins to reason he becomes conscious of the moral law. A child seven years old is thus conscious. No record written in a book or trumpeted by an angel is necessary for the promulgation of it."

"To apply this to the subject of gambling—is it wrong for a person to gamble when his conscience tells him that gambling is a sin?"

"Undoubtedly. The conscience, though often perverted and unsafe, must nevertheless always be obeyed. That is a prime principle of ethics."

"Your own conscience, however, does not tell you that gambling is a sin."

"Not at all. There is high authority for gambling. When Judas died the disciples held a contest for the vacant apostleship. Each one coveted the temporal honors and spiritual distinction of being an apostle. What did they do? Why, they met together, prayed, and that sort of thing, and then cast lots. In other words, they risked their chances of getting a valuable emolument. They staked their fortunes upon the result of casting lots. Matthias was the lucky man and he won. That is not the only instance of the sort in the Bible. Certainly gambling is not a sin *per se*. If a man has a hundred dollars of his own to spare, if the money is his and he can afford to give it in charity, why can't he stake it on the turn of a die? If he can give it to a church, why can't he raffle with it at a church fair? The money belongs to him, and to gamble with it is not to violate a law of God."

"It is a violation of a law of man, though, isn't it?"

"Well, I am not enough of a lawyer to know just how far, if any, this raffling at church fairs is illegal. In New York State, to be sure, gambling is illegal, but that doesn't make it immoral. In Louisiana, for example, the lotteries are legal. General Beauregard is the President of one company—a very good man, I believe. There is no inherent sinfulness in lotteries. At the 'policy shops' in this city, as they are called, a good deal of swindling goes on; a man hasn't a fair chance to win, and when he has won, what he receives is often almost worthless. Therefore it is well for the State to protect its citizens from such swindling. But at a church fair it is to be presumed that the controlling motive of visitors is not cupidity. They desire to give money for the glory of God, for the establishment of an institution which will further the interests of religion and charity, in other words of Christianity. Or else they wish to gratify a personal friend who has charge of table. Or else they like the pleasant excitement of the risk. It is not to be presumed, however, that their motive primarily is cupidity.

"If a man assumes the risk of losing ten dollars in a raffle, in order that he may promote the glory of God, does the end, in this instance, justify the means?"

"That means doesn't need justifying. It is not a sin to raffle or gamble. If it was a sin the end would not justify it. It is a great mistake to suppose that the Christian Church ever taught that the end justifies the means. The Christian Church never taught such a doctrine."

"But if I gamble away a hundred dollars in order to help build a cathedral for the glory of God the motive irradiates the act, doesn't it?"

"Certainly it does. It sanctifies it—sanctifies, not justifies. You see there are millions of acts that in themselves are indifferent—they are neither good nor bad. These acts become sanctified by a good motive. Suppose you go out and take a walk. There is nothing in the act either good or bad. But suppose you have gone out in order to visit the sick. The end illumines the means. Every step you take is a holy step, and I tell you the recording angel just takes a note of them, every one of them."

HELLER'S WIFE.

Some Facts About the Magician, From an Old Friend of '58.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* recently published from its Washington correspondent a statement that Heller, the magician, had treated his wife badly and that the latter had died of a broken heart. Among the former acquaintances of Heller—at the time when he was at the height of his success as a music teacher in Washington, in 1858, when he married his wife who was one of his pupils—who stopped in Philadelphia last night, was a stout, middle-aged gentleman, whose house in the Capital Heller used to visit at the period mentioned. He carried a portion of the *Enquirer's* publication in his pocket.

"I have no interest in Heller," he said, "other than to see him get justice, as I'de want any man to have justice. His wife is not dead with a broken heart, but she's living in Paris with her three children, in comfortable circumstances, provided for Heller himself, and with her two sisters, both married to titled Frenchmen, former members of the Legation at Washington. Heller visits his family every year. You don't know Heller? Well, he's a caution. I first knew him in in 1858, when he was in high feather as a music teacher in Washington. He visited the best families, taught their daughters music, was invited to Lord Lyon's receptions and to all others of note; was good company, sang and played superbly, rode around to the houses of his pupils on his own horses, and finally married Miss Kieckhoeffer, the daughter of a wealthy German banker, who was a great violin player himself and liked Heller to visit him. Heller went on teaching after his marriage, but his wife's jealousy caused a separation. Heller's popularity in society made him peculiarly subject to woman's jealousy, anyhow. I'm a married man myself, and know how it is. Heller gave up music and went to New York, where he took up his present following and began to make more money at it than at music. After living apart from his wife about four years they were reconciled. He sent her and her children to Paris, where her married sisters were before her, and there keeps his family in good style. These facts I know. Heller's too goodhearted a man to treat his family badly. I know him like a book.

THREE BOSTON LAWYERS.

Webster, Curtis and Choate in Court Thirty Years Ago.

[Letter in Cincinnati Commercial.]

Mr. Webster always entered the court-room some minutes before the Court opened. Soon after his entrance a cleanly-clad negro boy would appear and hand him his mail. This usually consisted of twenty to twenty-five letters. Taking these in his hand he first went through them, reading the address of each. About one-third of the letters were thrown on the floor unopened. The letters reserved he then opened, and of these about one-third were also thrown unread upon the floor. Of the remaining letters the larger part were placed in his pocket, only two or three being read at the time.

Public men are greatly annoyed by correspondence, but Webster's way of getting rid of this has its risks.

Mr. Webster took but little part in the trial—the conflict being between his associate, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Choate. These maintained throughout toward each other a style of rasping remarks, that seemed out of place. Towards Mr. Webster they, the Court also, everybody, were profoundly deferential. He moved about as a recognized superior being.

Mr. Choate addressed him always in a manner almost obsequious, bowing very low, using a soft, deferential, apologetic tone. He brought to my mind what the wits of the time said of the Elder Pitt—who bowed so low to the Prince of Wales that his piqued nose was seen between his legs. Mr. Webster seldom spoke; he sat in silence; the animated, startling oratory of Mr. Choate startled him not; he seemed not to hear it. I don't think he did hear it or was conscious of it. His mind seemed far away, and his thoughts must have been very sad, for his great countenance was the saddest I ever looked upon. Day after day it bore this expression. His massive forehead, his great, cavernous black eyes, grand and gloomy, were the expression of melancholy. I can never forget that look; no picture of him nor bust brings before us his massive grandeur. Theodore Parker says there has not been such a presence in Christendom since Charlemagne; that the Lords in Parliament and the coal-heavers of London alike gazed upon and wondered as he passed by. When I told Judge Parker of this sad look, he said Webster was a disappointed man; that the then recent election of Taylor, "a nomination not fit to be made," seemed to preclude him from the Presidency in the future. "Besides," said the Judge, "Mr. Webster has recently lost his children, and is growing old."

He revived again; the prospect of the Presidency once more awakened him to effort; he made the 7th of March speech. Fatal speech! he gained not the Presidency, and went home to Mansfield and died. Since then Webster's fame has been under a cloud, it is now emerging; the passions of the period are passing away. The Webster of 1832 will never die. His fame will endure while constitutional liberty remains on this continent. In that construction of the Constitution which makes us a Nation he is the great master—*Clarum et venerable nomen.*

Ben. R. Curtis, as he was familiarly called at this time to distinguish him from his brother George Ticknor Curtis, was in the early noon of life and of his ripening reputation. He was the model lawyer, the delight of the Bench and the admiration of the Bar. He was of the Websterian mold, lacking only the Titanic proportions. A handsome man, his natural beauty set off by his tasteful dress; the bloom of health was in his cheek and the fire of intellect in his eye. His subsequent career did not perhaps come up to the promise of his youth; no doubt he was a great Judge, but he did not tower above his fellows there as he did above his companions of the Boston bar. In chasteness of language and precision of statement, he reminded me of the late "Abe Gynne," of the Cincinnati bar, once so great here, now quite forgotten.

Mr. Curtis made the law arguments for his side of the case. It was expected Mr. Webster would follow him. He did with this speech: "If the Court please—Were I to add anything I would only mar the clear, complete, masterly and conclusive statement of my able associate, Mr. Curtis," and sat down. Mr. Curtis covered his face, crimsoned with modest blushes.

Rufus Choate—oh, how shall I describe him? Uniquest of men. Who can reproduce the great orator, or actor or singer? How jejune and inane is the brilliant writing of the period about the singing of the heroes and heroines of the opera. Much of the art of the orator is histrionic. Written eloquence is not spoken eloquence. The sublime words of Burke fell upon empty benches, while on the other hand who reads the sermons of Whitefield, confessedly the greatest of English popular orators. Garrick indicates the source of his power when he says that he could so utter the word Mesapotamia as to move his congregation to tears. The elder Pitt once awed the British Parliament to silence as he thundered forth the word "Sugar." Rufus Choate was a great actor, but much more; acting always carries with it the idea of unreality. There was nothing unreal about Mr. Choate. I don't believe he ever studied a gesture or tone. His acting was the spontaneous expression of his nature. It could not be imitated. Our lecturer on "Patent Law," Franklin Dexter, speaking of patentable inventions, once said to us that it was not enough that an invention should be novel and useful to secure a patent, that it must also be communicable. "Now," says he, "there is Mr. Choate's style of speaking, it is eminently novel and useful, especially to him, but he could not obtain a patent for it, because it is wholly *incommunicable.*" His power of speech rested mainly in his intense personality, finding expression through every fiber of his nature, and giving to his words a talismanic power not their own. Hence it is if you read his speeches, you wonder where his power lay. They seem grotesque! you are not sure that the speaker does not intend a caricature. His long involved, jagged and gnarled sentences—of which Evarts' are a direct imitation—startle. There is an attempted imitation of these in the October Harper's Monthly. It will answer equally readily as a caricature or a characterization.

The parenthetical phrases and expletories that superabound in his sentences, producing when read some confusion of thought, did not have this effect when spoken. They were the fitting expression of his teeming brain, never overwhelming, but always subordinate and adding a cumulative force to the leading thought. All harmonized with and were made harmonious and transparent by his voice and action. These were wholly his own. His countenance was strange and wild like, very dark, all deeply and transversely furrowed, and surmounted by black, short hair that stood on end in ringlets and kinks, through which his hands were ever rushing wildly; his eyes were black and piercing. His voice now in thunder tones, now in sepulchral whispers. His whole body swayed to and fro in ceaseless motion, his hand tremulous as with the palsy. He had a way of winding up a tragic thought by a convulsive shudder, in which rising on the tips of his toes and swaying for a moment he would cone down with his whole weight on his heels, making the floor shake, and producing a startling effect, Yet he never o'erstepped the modesty of nature, but suited the action to the word, and the word to the action. His was a great, earnest soul, doing its appointed work thoroughly. The strain upon him was sometimes fearful, nor much less upon his hearers. Yet they were drawn by an irresistible fascination. It is thirty years since I saw him, but the scene is fresh to my memory as the deeds of yesterday. There were the elite of Boston—men and women of the blue blood. They always came out when Webster was trying a case. Day after day all hung upon Choate's words. There was no weariness. Ladies, whose first principle was to suppress an expression of emotion, leaned forward, their eyeballs fairly starting from their strained visages, holding their chair-back before them with clenched hands. So, also, grave citizens; the Clerk dropped his work and gazed; the Judge drove his little fan furiously; the janitor forgot his "qui vive;" Curtis listened nervously, affecting indifference, and thus hour after hour, as the wondrous tale was unfolded—Webster alone remained unmoved. Nothing could ruffle his imperturbable somnolence.

I stop not to speak of the subject matter of the speech. His speeches can be read. The whole law and philosophy of patents was presented with an amplitude of learning and illustration peculiarly his own, the particular application to the case giving opportunity for the play of fancy, sentiment and passion.

It Always Works.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

People who ride on the Woodward avenue route have often noticed that when a certain tall, solem-looking man, aged about fifty, boards a full car, he always holds a whispered conversation with some man, who at once gives him a seat and retires to the platform. The tall man never has to stand and hang to the strap, simply because he understands human nature. Glancing around the car he selects his victim, bends down and confidentially whispers:

"Make no move to attract attention, and listen carefully to what I say. You have an ink-stain on your nose and your neck-tie is unfastened. Step out on the platform a moment and brush up."

The victim steps out there every time, after he has wiped away at his nose and pulled away at his neck-tie he looks into the car to see the tall man enjoying the vacated seat with the greatest comfort. Life is full of these deceptions, and yet innocent people are powerless to meet them.

AMERICAN GIRLS.

The Rage for Marrying Them in England.

[Olive Logan's Letter.]

I give you my word, the passion for marrying American girls has developed into a greater craze with the English nobility, like the rage for old blue, or for a chip of Cleopatra's needle. Formerly a man of high birth never dreamed of linking himself to a woman of rank less exalted than his own and that rule still holds good in regard to English girls. But as regards "those dreadful Americans, *c'est toute outre chose.*" The best and richest and prettiest of them having no birth, of course birth is a matter quite out of the question. The American girls were never born, they growed. I see very decided signs that this tendency on the part of the British nobleman is to be fully exploited on the part of the American mamma. You would be surprised to see the number of Americans who have engaged rooms for the winter at the Langham and other London hotels. The thing is most unusual, because generally Americans who winter abroad go to Nice or Florence, or "do" Egypt. But now nothing can make them budge from London, and girls who on a former trip hated the sight of London, and could not get out of the smoky old place fast enough and on to Paris, now assure me that they think London the loveliest place in the world, just quite too awfully nice for anything, and far superior to the Continent in every respect, especially society. The other day I was twirling over the leaves of a stupid book of so-called rhymes, written by an Englishman and entitled "Edward VII.; or, The Coming King," when the following apostrophe to the varied charms of the American girl met my eye:—

L'Americaine! You may say that her manners
Are free; that she brags, talks tallay and bounces,
Yet all the sweet scents of her own bright Savannahs
Come out of her ribbons, her ringlets and flounces,
Say that her nice nasal tone's offence, or
The way that she flirts in a tempting of fate—
Well, then go and dine, Immaculate Censor,
Dine at the Langham at eight!

—*Olive Logan.*

WEAK LUNGS AND SENSITIVE THROATS, are severely

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

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MR. HAYES' MESSAGE.

A message from Mr. HAYES to Congress again recalls the fact he has no moral or equitable right to make such official communication, and that he is himself the Presidential outgrowth of the frauds on the suffrage he condemns. But for ballot-box stuffing, false counting, wholesale disfranchisement, the perjury, fraud and forgery of the Returning Boards, the power of Federal bayonets, and the bribes he has since paid with offices and honors, Mr. HAYES would be in quiet retirement at Fremont, instead of privileged to parade before the American people his hollow cant about a free vote and an honest count. It is because of a false vote and a lying count he speaks as the *de facto* President.

We cannot gather from the message exactly what Mr. HAYES wants. He assumes large numbers of negroes have been disfranchised, because the Republican candidates were not elected. This is according to the fashion under GRANT, of constructing majorities from the census tables. He kindly remits the question to the Congress interested, which will be very apt to uncover as much fraud and intimidation among Republicans North as Democrats South. For himself, Mr. HAYES says he will enforce the election laws, and leave no means untried to convict and punish the guilty. That's a sound doctrine; punish the guilty by all means. But the profession does not banish recollections of the flutter made in the White House when the people of Louisiana endeavored to secure the punishment of old WELLS, for the gigantic crime of American history, or how HAYES and SHERMAN interested themselves to get the old rascal off, unwhipt of justice.

Mr. HAYES in his accusations, which we suppose are the arranged prelude for a bloody shirt crusade in Congress, started by BLAINE in the Senate yesterday, ignores the fact that the recent elections were the most peaceable held in the South since the war; and the results were not unexpected, for every opponent of his in the Republican party predicted a sweeping Democratic triumph as soon as the bayonet pressure in favor of the carpet-baggers was withdrawn. The Republicans abandoned their organizations; in several States they put up no candidates; and they made no contest in most of the Southern Congressional districts. In some instances the candidates they did present, were ex-convicts under presen indictment. Of course they were routed, and their defeat was a gain to honest government and a triumph for the moral and reputable in politics.

His reference to the Southern elections is all that is notable in the message. The expressions on financial questions are guarded, and limited to recommending that Congress shall not meddle with the subject, that being the proper duty, we suppose, of the Secreiary of the Treasury. The message recommends a national quarantine law, to keep out the yellow fever, and endorses the recommendations on Indian affairs on which the War and Indian Departments are agreed, but expresses no opinion on the transfer of the Indians to the care of the army. Beyond a summary of the various department reports, this is all the message contains. It is by no means a striking document, and this, we suppose, is a recommendation.

MR. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as defining the financial policy of the administration, was awaited with much interest. It is a plausible document; the Secretary making the most of the strong points of the situation and hurriedly passing over the weak ones.

First as to resumption. He has in the treasury $141,888,110 in coin for resumption purposes, which is something over forty per cent. of the outstanding greenbacks. This reserve the Secretary considers ample for his purposes. He is fortified by the power to sell bonds for resumption purposes, which continues after as well as before resnmption, and can be used to reinforce his coin reserves. The law of last year, requiring the reissue of greenbacks, he also holds an aid to resumption. He can take them in for gold at one window and pay them out at another for bullion. The Secretary evidently believes there will be no raid with greenbacks for gold, and if there should be, he has the option of paying in silver, which may operate as a check. He only mentions New York as the place of redemption; but will pay out and receive at par with gold greenbacks for custom dues in other parts of the country. Gold certificates will not be issued after the first of January, but for convenience greenbacks of large denomination will be issued. The distinction between coin and notes will be abandoned so far as practicable, after resumption, and greenbacks will be received for custom dues and bonds the same as coin.

This is a fair summary of the grounds on which the Secretary hopes to make resumption a success. We have paid a dear price for it, and we have no obstacles to suggest, but only hopes that it will be successful if it shall strengthen business confidence and set going the activities of industry and enterprise.

On the silver question, Mr. SHERMAN favors limiting the coinage, and increasing the silver in the dollar so that it will be at par with the gold standard. He is a decided goldite. His views put him in alliance with the New York banks, with which he has entered into partnership on behalf of the Government. Congress will be heard from on this subject.

The Secretary fights shy of the National bank question, but does not commit himself against the substitution of greenbacks. He recommends, however, the National bank experiment be continued until 1883, when the bank charters commence to expire. In the meantime, it will be a good plan to agitate.

RETURNING BUSINESS.

The best evidence of a slow and steady revival of the general business of the country is to be found in the increased traffic of the trunk railroads East and West. The railroads enter so nearly into the every day life and business of the people, that once we have evidence their traffic is on the increase, we may be sure there is a general cause behind it, and that cause renewed activity in all the business and industrial forces of the country. Late returns, collected by the *Railway World*, of three of the trunk lines show that the net earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio and all branches for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, exceed by more than $1,000,000 the net earnings of the corresponding period of 1876-77; the net earnings of the New York, Lake Erie, and Western for the first eleven months of its financial year of 1877-78 exceed by $1,041,823, the net earnings of the corresponding period of 1876-77; and the net earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, counting all its lines east and west of Pittsburgh and Erie, during the first ten months of 1878, show an increase over the corresponding period of 1877 of $1,635,919. These figures afford substantial evidences of the revival of prosperity and a general improvement of the railway situation in the United States. A gain in one year of what will probably amount to $4,000,000 in the annual net earnings of three of the American trunk lines represents, at the present low rates of interest, the returns upon nearly $1,000,000,000 of capital.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Dairy Fair in New York, is very attractive in its display of butter and cheese: there is a creamery and cheese factory in operation, besides blooded stock on exhibition, and dairy machinery, including the renowned patent cow milker. Cheese weighing a thousand pound, are on exhibition, and besides the home made varieties, there are rare and ancient specimens of foreign cheese from England, Spain, France, Italy, Switzerland and other countries. One's mouth fairly waters at the description of the precious specimens of cheese production "in an air tight glass case, including a large Moistrella, coated with mold, and a square Cacia Cavilla looking as though it had been fished out of a mudhole." There are also exhibits of butter, sent for the occasion from Wales, Ireland, Holland, France and Hungary. We hope they stood the travel better than some of our home butter from adjacent townships.

Cheese and butter are entering largely into our foreign trade. Last year the export of cheese from the United States was 113,784,000 pounds, of which 93 out of every 100 pounds went to Great Britain, where the best cheese in the world was generally supposed to be made. The butter product of this country during the year reached the enormous quantity of 1,500,000,000 pounds.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR delivered an address, at the Fair, on Monday, which, like all his speeches and essays, is full of interest and judicious suggestion. The Governor is one of the foremost dairymen of his State, and knows whereof he speaks. Referring to the value of the cheese industry he said if all the banks of New York city should be rubbed out it would not cause as much injury as a season's loss of dairying. He described the cheese makers methods of selling their products as follows:

Boards of Trade are organized at numerous points in the dairy regions, where buyers and sellers meet on a day in each week. At the trade rooms there is a blackboard on which is written the price of cheese in London on that day, as given by the cable, and the rates of freights and of gold at New York. With these facts, in a little time and in a quiet way, the price is agreed upon and many thousand boxes of cheese sold. Even with our cotton, which goes in such quantity to Europe, the planters do not deal in this direct way with the consumers, and their profits are cut down by the many charges of numerous agencies and buyers, through whose hands the cotton passes. The minds of our people have been bewildered about the value of our currency, and but few could keep track of its changes. But the dairymen have known at all times. They have bought and sold by the standards of the commercial world. Save a few bankers and merchants who deal in exchange, they have known more than other business men about our shifting standards of value. If our legislators knew as much it would be better for the interests of our country. If an Englishman had been told a few years since that we would send large amounts of cheese to London he would have felt it a slur upon English civilization. To-day we load down British steamers (I wish they were ours!) with our dairy products.

The ex-Governor also gave an interesting description of the co-operative method of cheese making. Formerly cheese was made by farmers at their homes in small quantities, and of varying quality. It could only be sold to near-by traders; it had to pass through many hands, and be loaded down by many charges before it reached New York. It could not be seen abroad. Some years since Mr. WILLIAMS of Oneida county, in New York, a skilful farmer, who got high price for what he made, found that he could buy the milk from his neighbors and make it into cheese, and sell it for more than they could get. His example was followed, and it has led to the establishment of thousands of such factories in the United States and Canada. The retail price of cheese now is about double the wholesale price, there was so little demand for it comparatively. The Americans are not a cheese-eating people. Should the demand be increased tenfold, as the ex-Governor believed it would be, after it became a staple article of food in the army, competition would be excited, and the prices to consumers would be lessened. The conclusion of the Governor's address on the agricultural resources and power of the country, is well worth a careful reading:

Now that the speculative schemes have died out, and the public restored to its right mind, agriculture again is duly valued. It is not only acknowledged in a formal way, as it has been in the past, but it is felt to be the basis of all other industries. Commerce, arts and manufactures are the incidents of its growth. At this time there is much feeling about the currency. It is well that the public mind is turned to it, for in the end it will get at the truth. This is not the place to discuss it; but there are great facts of which we must never lose sight. While a good currency should not be undervalued, it is still true that the best will not make us rich if we spend more than we earn, and the worst will not make us poor if we sell more than we buy. Many plans, new and old, have been brought out to lift us above our troubles; to give life to business and work to labor. While a fierce war has raged about these schemes those who till the soil have been at work. They have fed our people and have sent a great surplus abroad. Our exports during the two fiscal years ending July last were more than $1,200,000,000. Nearly all of this came from the earth—raised by those who till its soil or delve in its mines. Their toil has brought our Government and our banks up to the point of paying debts and redeeming currency in the money of the world. If our Government is wise and economical; if our bankers are honest and conservative, the labor of the country will hold them up to the point reached. The statesmanship and financiering which has wrought out this great result is the statesmanship and financiering of the farm and workshop. Heretofore we have only looked for markets in Europe when war and famine have afflicted its people, and when these made demands for our produce the carriers upon railroads and water routes have put up their charges so that they have taken the largest share of the gain. During the past season, although prices for food have fallen, we have sent abroad more than ever before in the history of our country. While all our inland routes of commerce have been overloaded with grain and provisions they have never been carried at so low a price. This proves that we have reached a point in production and transportation which gives us a place in the markets of the world, which we can hold without the sad thought that it is due to the miseries of our fellow-men. These facts should give confidence to men of business and of labor. In vain have we tried all the schemes and devices engendered by discontent and distress, but at length we have planted ourselves upon the soil, and, like Antæus of old, we begin to feel the new life course along the veins of commerce, and the strength in the muscles of labor which mother earth ever gives to her children when they seek from her abundance and prosperity.

THE development of a riotous spirit, in which two bands of outlaws held possession of a town in Kentucky, while they made battle with each other, does not speak well for the civilization of that region. It leads to the suspicion that the community in which such things have occurred must be semi-barbarous.—*Gazette.*

The *Gazette* is never so happy as when traveling South to uncover and rebuke the "semi-barbarous." We have tolerably distinct remembrance of a single band of outlaws which held possession of a certain Northern city, for the best part of two days; it drove from the city the troops sent to maintain the law; twenty-two dead bodies and scores of wounded were strewn over its streets; great blocks of buildings, workshops, hotels, and many hundreds of railroad cars were fired and the mob stood guard over the flames until they were consumed; the loss was counted by the million; the pillage was so extravagant and sweeping that it achieved a comic character; and all this took place in an organized community of 250,000 people, with courts, churches, school houses, police, missionary societies, and all the other adjuncts of civilization and progress. Certainly this should teach a little humility in gauging the enormity of feuds and mobs, in a back woods country, forty miles from railroad or telegraph.

MR. PENDLETON, the Ohio Senator-elect, was in New York, the other day, and gave his views to a *Graphic* reporter, on phases of the financial question. He does not take a very brilliant view of the future, and thinks the failure of many banks—through the pressure of resumption—likely to occur. He believed the silver agitation would continue until it was fully remonetized. The action of the western banks was much more favorable to silver than that of eastern banks. The Senator denied he was in favor of paying off the bonds in greenbacks as he has been misrepresented. On this point he said:

He denounced now, as he had since its passage, the act to improve the public credit of March, 1869; it was, he said, a great swindle on the people, and changed $1,800,000,000 of bonds, payable in greenbacks by the terms of the contract, to a gold contract. Gold, at the time of the passage of the act, was selling at 50, and the burdens of the people were consequently increased over $600,000,000. The act of March, 1866, however, was binding, for the reason that it was a civil law, and therefore constitutional, although *ex post facto*, and for the reason that subsequent purchasers of these bonds had bought them on the faith of that act that they were to be paid in coin.

On the question of resumption, Mr. PENDLETON said he had no desire to throw obstacles in Mr. SHERMAN'S way, which would lead to greater distress. He did not believe there was a western congressman who would vote for the repeal of the law at this time. Everybody is waiting, hopefully or distrustfully, on its results.

ANY quantity of bills on the silver question have been presented in Congress. They generally look to making trade dollars a legal tender, and then recoinage. One bill by a Nebraska Senator proposes to stop the coinage of the standard dollar of 412½ grains, and recoin the same into trade dollars of 420 grains. Senator BECK submitted a resolution of inquiry, why the Secretary of the Treasury has not paid out silver coin, in the payment of the interest on the public debt, for which it is equally with gold a legal tender. This is a conundrum that a great many people are curious about. As we understand Secretary SHERMAN'S position, he refuses to pay out silver coin for interest charges, and makes the payments only in gold. Just why, except to favor the goldites and depreciate silver, it is hard to tell. A bill has also been introduced for the issue of 3.65 United States notes, convertible at any time within one year into four per cent. bonds. This is to provide a method by which the savings of people can be invested in United States bonds, and is a meritorious measure.

GENERAL BUTLER writes a letter to an old political friend explaining his relations with KEARNEY. He came to Massachusetts without consultation with him, and commenced his workingman's organization on national and labor questions in opposition to BUTLER'S wishes, who desired to confine the canvass to State issues. BUTLER never offered or paid KEARNEY money, but thinks his intemperate utterances were the cause of the loss of many votes to him, because they were used as a bug-a-boo to frighten timid and well meaning people. The General is of opinion that but for KEARNEY'S nonsense and beastly profanity he would have been elected. He cites instances where they disagreed; their relations were anything but cordial, and concludes with the declaration that as KEARNEY was doing exactly what his opponents would have wished him to do, he was acting in their interest—whether for pay or not they know better than he does.

THE Democratic canvassing board in North Carolina has given the certificate of election in the first congressional district to MARTIN, Republican, sending YEATES to Congress to contest if he thinks proper. The Board reached this conclusion by deciding its duties were ministerial, and they had no right to go behind the returns. The Radical Returning Boards south decided the Presidency in 1876 by assuming judicial powers, and going behind the returns, throwing out such counties as were necessary to secure their ends, and doing this, as in the Florida case, in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court of that State. That's the way the HAYES fraud was made a success. Although the temptation to treat the Radicals to a dose of their own precedents was very great, we are glad the Democratic canvassers adhered to the law. Cheating never thrives, and "even in politics," as the *Chronicle* would say, there is such a thing as honesty.

THE third session of the Forty-fifth Congress assembled at noon on Monday when Mr. HAYES' message, printed elsewhere, was read in both branches. On a motion made in the House to refer it to the usual committee, a long discussion ensued on that part of the message relative to alleged intimidation in Southern States. The matter also received attention in the Senate, Mr. BLAINE offering a resolution, which was referred, to investigate the alleged Frauds. The House has passed the military academy and fortification appropriation bills. The other business transacted consisted merely in the introduction of bills. Congress has not fairly got to work yet, but legislation and debate will likely be lively soon, as there is a disposition to finish all business during this session, precluding the necessity of an extra session.

DURING the last eight years there has been an addition of at least 400,000 to the population of Texas, and the assessed valuation of the property in the State has been increased during the same period $250,000,000. It is reported that Kansas, whose frontier districts were famine-stricken only a few years ago, has increased her annual wheat crop 20,000,000 bushels since that disastrous period, and has also made enormous additions to her product of live stock.

THE MOFFETT bell-punch for registering the drinks of the thirsty Virginians and taxing the same, has realized the State during the current year $500,000. The statute is defective and needs repairing but upon the whole it has worked well, and will not be repealed. In Louisiana, it was made a test in the recent election, and a Legislature elected pledged to repeal the law.

THE present British Parliament will not expire by limitation until the year 1880, and in the interval Lord BEACONSFIELD will have many chances when either a great ministerial success or a grave public emergency will give force to his call on the British people to strengthen his hands by increasing his majority in the Commons. Until the chance comes reports of a dissolution of Parliament are not likely to be reliable.

MORE grain has been transported through the Erie Canal this year than in any preceding year. The aggregate, 58,735,505 bushels, is double that carried in the season of 1876. The number of boats clearing from Buffalo is a third more than in 1877, and the receipts for tolls are correspondingly larger. Something like 18,000,000 bushels have gone east from Buffalo by rail, also a very marked increase.

WITH this session all the colored members retire from the House, and that body will be without a colored Represenative for the first time since the Forty-first Congress. Rainey was the first of his race admitted, and will be among the last to retire. He was elected originally to succeed B. F. Whittemore, who resigned to save himself from expulsion for selling cadetships to West Point. When Dawes of Massachusetts, who was then a member of the House, presented Rainey's credentials, the Democrats, under the lead of Charles A. Eldridge, then a member from Wisconsin, made a show of opposition, but it amounted to nothing. Dawes walked down the aisle with Rainey on his arm, and stood by him while he took the oath, and thus for the first time a negro become an American Representative. At the same session Revells was admitted as Senator from Mississippi. After March 4th Senator Bruce will be the only representative of his race at either end of the capitol. His term expires in 1881.

THE contest for the sword at the Roman Catholic Cathedral fair in New York intended for the most popular General in the United States, was quite exciting on Saturday night when the voting closed. The struggle was mainly between the respective admirers of Generals Wylie and Newton. General Wylie carried off the prize receiving 15,376 against General Newton's 10,706 votes. So it is settled that General Wylie is the most popular General in the United States. By the way, who is Wylie?

WOODMAN, spare that tree. This cry comes from far-sighted people all over this land. Our timber is growing scarce. Railroads consume 15,000,000 ties every year. That is equivalent to 750,000,000 feet of oak lumber, board lumber, or about 803,000 cords of wood. This is equal to the product of 7,500 acres, or about twelve square miles of heavily-timbered land, and it goes on yearly for railroads alone.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Suspicious Movements on Board the New Russian Steamships.

Shipments of Immense Supplies of War Material.

An English Vice Consul Closely Watching the Proceedings, And Will Cable the Facts to His Government.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—The belief that the four immense Russian steamships fitting out at Cramp's yard, in this city, would not sail for the Old World without guns and ammunition as a part of their cargo, proves now to have been well founded. Since September 30 shipments of cartridges and guns consigned to Russian officers have been received here from Springfield and Providence, and concealed in the warehouses at Cramp's till the ships are ready to load. Eighty-seven boxes of Gatling gun cartridges, amounting to 175,000 rounds, arrived on Friday last from Springfield, and were loaded on the ship Asia on Monday. Two shipments of four hundred boxes and three hundred and fifty boxes, received earlier, have been stored on the Russian Admiral's flagship, Europe. Six Gatling guns, received from Springfield ten days ago, form part of the Russian corvette Asia's cargo. These guns are eight barrels, latest improved style. The greatest secrecy has been observed in the shipment and delivery. The guns arrived boxed up in sections, and were hurriedly passed from the wharf to the warehouse, and the cartridges ditto.

The English Vice Consul Crump, has photographed each of the four Russian vessels, and keeps up an active correspondence with England and the Ministry at Washington. A column and a half of this news will appear in to morrow's *Times*. He deems it of such paramount importance that He witt cabled the substance of it to the Foreign Office at London, under instructions from Minister Thornton. He was first apprised of the secret transactions of the Russians this afternoon upon the happening of the following incident:

A small iron hand truck, with eight or ten sailors at the tongue, came out of the warehouse and travelled toward the ship. It was loaded with boxes. A corporal watched beside it. There was nothing about the boxes to attract particular attention. Each was about twenty inches long by ten inches wide, and weighed a hundred pounds. They arrived at the ship, the sailors dropped the tongue, shouldered the boxes, one a piece, and walked up the gang plank with them. One box still lay on the truck, and one sailor besides the Corporal remained to carry it. Several spectators stood near. Moved by curiosity they came up and began to read the black letters on the box. Quickly the Corporal stepped forward and the bystanders looked up. The Corporal shoved a determined shoulder between their eyes and the black letters, and confronted the bystanders with a frown. The sailor was ordered to take the box up. He obeyed, with the box on his shoulders, started to ascend the plank. The first step he took was on a round stick of wood; the round stick turned; the sailor threw out his arms; the next moment the sailor and the box went to the ground with two successive thuds. Instantly there was consternation. The corporal jumped back, the bystanders ran, the sailors coming down the plank uttering a score of "Ugh! Ugh!" threw up their hands and rolled their eyes toward the sky as though somebody had narrowly missed a chance of departing from this mortal sphere. The prostrate sailor picked himself up with fear. The corporal came up and swore at him. The other sailors came down. The bystanders came up and read the letters on the box.

No wonder there was excitement. The box was full of cartridges, and if they had exploded there would have been disaster. This box and the others with it belong to a lot of eighty-seven boxes shipped here on Friday from Springfield, Mass. They contain altogether 175,000 rounds of ammunition. On every box is this information: "For Evans magazine gun, model 1877, 44 X. L. C. F."

Additional shipments of guns and cartridges are expected, as two of the vessels have not yet arrived. Their cargoes, though, are almost ready for them. The ships are without guns, and the belief has all along prevailed that they would not receive their armament till their arrival at Russian ports. It is now believed that light guns will be mounted on vessels after getting to sea, in order to be ready for cruising among English merchantmen in the event of war.

Preparations are rapidly under way for their departure, and all are expected to be ready to sail within three weeks.

SUDDEN DEATH.

The Bishop of Louisiana Dies Suddenly of Apoplexy.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—Right Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana, a native of Virginia and sixty-five years of age, died suddenly at the St. Charles Hotel at seven o'clock this evening of apoplexy. He arrived on November 27th from a professional tour through Northern Louisiana seemingly in good health. Yesterday he preached at Christ Church and administered communion. After tea this evening, he went to his room with Rev. Isaac Marks when he complained of indigestion. Mr. Marks procured some soda after which the Bishop felt better, lit a cigar and smoked a while, when he was suddenly prostrated with an attack of apoplexy. A physician was sent for but the Bishop died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and three children now residing near Charlottsville, Va.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Some of the Novelties of a Call of States in the House.

Peter Cooper on the Floor With Heister Clymer of Berks.

Sherman Points for the Transfer of the Indians to Army Care.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1878.—Tuesday was really the first day of Congress, at the short session. Monday merely ushers in the members to hear the announcement that the President has "a communication in writing" and immediately the pages begin the distribution of printed copies, and soon after they adjourn. The handshaking and laughing goes on the second day, but when they get down to a call of the States then the ear recognizes the

FAMILIAR NOISE OF THE LEGISLATIVE MILL.

Then is the machine grinding. The head miller sits in the Speaker's chair and with his ivory gavel regulates the run, and as each State is called its members throw into the hopper their little grist. Some will come out good meal; some grist turns out to be all burrs and hulls; some men throw in sticks and knots to give trouble; others bring no grist but are ready to assist with the oil of conciliation that the machine may run. What is thrown into the hopper to-day may come out in three months good flour and serve as the bread of salvation to the country, or it may be sweet in the mouth and bitter in the belly like many a thing that has been made before. Some of the jolly millers of to-day will take a back seat on the 4th of next March. Randall, Clymer and Hendricks B. Wright are the only Democrats from our State who have been returned, among the present delegation. The same proportion of new members all around would make Congress about one-third old to two third new members. This gives a great advantage to a man who is frequently returned to Congress. He is a kind of cock-of-the-walk over a green member.

THE CALL OF STATES.

I watched in the call of the States this morning who answered, and it was generally the old fellows. Old in iniquity I suppose it might be considered by any one familiar with the proceedings of Congress. Hale answered for Maine, and Garfield, who sits near him, for part of Ohio. When these two get up they attract general attention. Tom Ewing came to the front with a bill about the trade dollar. He looks fat and comfortable. Randall Gibson answered for Louisiana by introducing several bills to improve the Mississippi. Casey Young, who looks like a picked chicken, with his long thin neck, his big nose and scanty hair, answered the call for Tennessee, by a motion for a Joint Committee on Epidemics. The preamble recites the suffering of the people from death and the interruption of business, &c., and recalls the horror of the yellow fever scourge. Cox of New York slaps one up on the Speaker's table. It is a joint resolution notifying the North German Confederation that they must not seize American citizens of German descent and put them into their armies. Good enough. We've been wanting that kind of thing stopped for some time, but it does go on occasionally. It was Cox who introduced and pressed and passed the resolutions last year by which Edward O'Marra Condon was released from British dungeons, and if there are any cases in the land of Fritz that need attention Cox is the man to attend to it. He don't care for any of them. He can give back the best mouthful of sauce ever you heard when he is provoked, and it don't take much to rile him. Several members answer for Indiana, but they introduce nothing but pension bills. Durham of Kentucky, and Hooker of Mississippi were both ready when their States were called, and Rainey, the colored member from South Carolina, responded with a bill to regulate elections and punish fraud. Every one listened as Rainey called the chair, and were very attentive as the Clerk read the title. Rainey is light complected, regular featured; has long side whiskers, looks like Spriggs, or Briggs, the St. Charles Hotel barber, and stands well with all the members. Rainey was the only member of the Committee to Compare Bills who was sober enough on the closing night of the last session to tell whether things were right or not. That fact is well known here among newspaper men. When Pennsylvania was called to-day I felt as if they were all ready with some prepared piece of proposed legislation, but not one of the noble delegation arose, except Chapman Freeman of Philadelphia, who asked for an appropriation to increase the size of their navy yard. The man who represents the Davis Island dam district was silent, but as he moves in mysterious ways his wonders to perform (I am thinking now of how he gets away with us at elections), he may turn up right in the appropriation bill.

PETER COOPER ON THE FLOOR—HIESTER CLYMER.

Old Peter Cooper of New York, walked in on the floor with Clymer. Clymer looks pale and nervous since his great trouble—the shipwreck of his relatives. The Mrs. Clymer lost was his full sister, she having married her cousin. Clymer saw them sail and was in New York when the news of the wreck reached him. Clymer has an affectionate nature, and cannot speak of the loss without tears. During the last campaign I saw considerable of him, and often wondered how a man, accustomed as he is and was to grsat crowds of men, should still keep so warm and bright to all. He has marched on in life, apparently always remembering those lines of Bryan's, "So live that when thy summons comes to join the innumerable throng * * * thou go not like the galley slave scourged to his dungeon." No petty jealousies seem to eat out Clymer's heart, if his brow is fretted it is in all likelihood in sympathy with others, and when his face shows determination it is generally in the cause of the public weal. Contrast his face with some that I could mention, whose—but I'll not follow this up, it is unpleasant to think of.

SHERMAN AND THE INDIANS.

General Sherman appeared before the Indian Committee to-day and made an argument in favor of transferring the care of the Indians over to the regular army. His argument was a good one. Among othor points he made one upon which he dwelt and beat out plainly and that was, that when trouble breaks out among the Indians under the management of the Interior Department, that it is two months before the War Department is or can be officially aware of it, a delay which generally puts the outrage past punishment, but if they were under the immediate control of the army any outbreak could and would be immediately quelled. There would be no delay, and when the Indians learned of the speedy punishment that would be meted out, there would be less roving from their reservations. It seems to me that the best protection possible should be given to the western settlers, and it is generally conceded that the present management of the Indians could not be worse.

THE NEW CONGRESSMEN.

Many of the newly elected Congressmen are here looking on; Morgan R. Wise of Pennsylvania, among the rest. Wise is not an idle man; he has had three new postoffices established in Greene county this week, and will, if he has his health, do more for his district than many an other could who would spend his time spouting. I don't say that in reference to one of his competitors, Boyle, because Boyle never in my opinion "spouted," but always talks clean cut sense. I only use the term for general comparison. When Wise of Greene, comes to measure his good conduct, his intelligence, his probity, with many of the men who will sit with him in the next Congress, you will find that he will make a record of which his friends or his children need never be ashamed. Wise was ridiculed during the campaign on account of his poverty—that his industry and economy will cure; he was laughed at for his awkwardness; he did not profess to be a dancing master; his frank and open manner was jeered and scouted, yet to my mind they were evidences of his honest heart.

PERSONAL AND MINOR MATTERS.

The Democrats held a caucus in the Senate this morning on the Blaine resolutions and agreed to make them read "All the States" instead of the "Southern States" and in that form to pass them.

The name of Judge Pettis was sent in today as Minister Resident and Consul to Bolivia, an office of about as much use to the United States as a fifth wheel would be to a wagon. John S. Mosby, Consul to Hong Kong! What a Republican administration. If the Democrats had done that, good gracious, we never would have heard the last of it.

The Potter Investigation will go right along.

Dewees has been elected Chairman of the National Greenback party and will open an office here.

I met Hendrick B. Wright this morning. "Ha, ha" said he; "THE POST said the Democrats wouldn't touch me with a hundred foot pole if I took the greenback nomination. Now I guess they wish they had me on the end of their hundred foot pole, they would have knocked down the percimons."

The Greenbackers of the next House are willing to unite on either He dricks B, Wright or Gen. Tom Ewing for Speaker, it is said.

At a meeting of the Committee on Banking and currency to-day, it was agreed that no further opposition to Sherman's plan of resumption would be offered. Gen. Ewing said that if Sherman could bring about resumption and good times he did not wish to stand in his way, but that he did not believe he could. J. C.

THE GRANT DODGE.

Already Arranging to Give Ulysses a Big Reception.

What Brother-in-Law Corbin Says on Politics.

NEW YORK, December 4.—A Boston special says a movement is on foot to give Grant a series of brilliant receptions in eastern cities on his return from Europe. He will arrive by the American line at Philadelphia, and if the program is carried out, after an informal welcome there, will come direct to Boston to attend the first of the series of receptions. Every effort is making to keep the political element in the background, and to give the reception entirely a non-political appearance. In this city, it is said, the committee of arrangements will include the best citizens, some of them strong anti-Grant men, so far as the presidency is concerned. Among the other features will be a grand ball. It is intended to invite the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to be present, and it is believed they will come, as the former is said to have expressed a desire of meeting the General in his own country. Following the Boston reception will come New York and Philadelphia receptions. Those who appear informed on the matter believe there is more behind the movement than is admitted.

CORBIN AN OLD, LIVE DEMOCRAT.

Abel C. Corbin, General Grant's brother-in-law, has just been interviewed. He says his conviction is that Grant will not enter for 1880 in the contest for the Presidency. The recent elections have made it certain that the Republican party, or any party, is not dependent for success upon any one man. He thinks it is too soon to decide which party will carry the country in 1880. He says, wait till congress gets going. The issues have yet to be joined. New men are constantly coming forward. He mentioned his old friend, Governor Houston of Alabama, and Senators Bayard, Eaton and Thurman. Elden had no chance whatever. Hendricks is a splendid man. Everybody likes Tom Hendricks. He would make a fine President; and his wife, she is a delightful lady. I know Tom and his wife well; he is a man that would gather around him the brains and character of the country. The Democracy is on its good behavior. Everything depends upon what they do in congress. He is apprehensive the great West and South will sooner or later combine and leave the North and East out in the cold. He don't think it would be a wise thing, but there is a growing feeling that way in the South and West. Corbin claims to be an old line Democrat. He was asked about Conkling's chances for the Presidency, and said he would not like to express himself on individuals.

Feels Young Again.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost help ess. No physician or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effects that she seems and feels young again, although over seventy years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady Providence, R. I. dec7 2w

Oh! That I Could Tell

Everybody who suffers from toothache what a happy relief it is to have teeth extracted by your process," said a lady yesterday at 278 Penn avenue, after having nineteen very bad teeth out. The fact is, Dr. Quincy A. Scott's method is so certain and pleasant, in addition to being altogether painless, that his elegant offices are visited by hundreds every week.

SHERMAN'S REPORT.

A Deficit in the Revenues Estimated at Ten Millions.

Resumption Predicted a Reasonable and Permanent Certainty,

By the Good Service of the Greenback Money.

Restrictive Legislation on Silver Coinage Recommended.

The first part of Secretary Sherman's report is devoted to the usual tables of Government revenue and expenditures, which have already been printed. The estimated expenditures including sinking fund, (nearly thirty-nine millions) are set down at $275,137,250 94, and the estimated receipts at $264,500,000, showing an estimated deficit of over ten millions of dollars, but excluding the sinking fund a surplus of $28,165,087 32. The estimates for revenue next year are $6,736,121 more than the actual revenue for the current year.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Secretary discusses this question at length. Three of the provisions of the resumption law have already been carried into effect by substituting fractional coin for fractional currency, by the free coinage of gold, and by free banking. There remains only the actual resumption in coin on January 1, 1879, and its maintenance.

Forty per cent. of coin, the Secretary holds, is the smallest reserve upon which resumption could be prudently commenced. This made necessary a reserve of $138,000,000. The amount of coin held by the Treasury on the 23d of November last, in excess of all accrued liabilities, was $141,888,100 and constitutes the coin reserved for resumption purposes. This reserve comes from the sale of $65,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, and $33,500,000, four per cent bonds, to which has been added the surplus revenue from time to time.

As resumption is mandatory only at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New York, it was important to secure the co-operation of the associated banks of that city, in the ready collection of drafts on these banks and in the payment of Treasury drafts held by them. The Secretary then continues:

A satisfactory arrangement has been made by which all drafts on the banks held by the Treasury are to be paid at the clearing house, and all drafts on the Treasury held by them are to be paid to the clearing house at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, in United States notes; and, after the 1st of January, United States notes are to be received by them as coin. This will greatly lessen the risk and labor of collections both to the Treasury and the banks.

Every step in these preparations for resumption has been accompanied with increased business and confidence. The present condition of our trade, industry, and commerce, our ample reserves, and the general confidence inspired in our financial condition seem to justify the opinion that we are prepared to commence and maintain resumption from and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879.

The means and manner of doing this are left largely to the discretion of the Secretary, but, from the nature of the duty imposed, he must restore coin and bullion, when withdrawn in the process of redemption, either by the sale of bonds, or the use of the surplus revenue, or of the notes redeemed from time to time.

The power to sell any of the bonds described in the Refunding act continues after as well as before resumption. Though it may not be often used, it is essential to enable this Department to meet emergencies. By its exercise it is anticipated that the Treasury at any time can readily obtain coin to reinforce the reserve already accumulated. United States notes must, however, be the chief means under existing law with which the Department must restore coin and bullion when withdrawn in process of redemption. The notes, when redeemed, must necessarily accumulate in the Treasury until their superior use and convenience for circulation enables the Department to exchange them at par for coin or bullion.

The act of May 31, 1878, already referred to, provides that when United States notes are redeemed or received in the Treasury, under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled, or destroyed, but shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation.

The power to reissue United States notes was conferred by section 3,579, Revised Statutes, and was not limited by the Resumption act. As this, however, was questioned, Congress wisely removed the doubt.

Notes redeemed are like other notes received into the Treasury. Payments of them can be made only in consequence of appropriations made by law, or for the purchase of bullion, or for the refunding of the public debt.

The current receipts from revenue are sufficient to meet the current expenditures as well as the accruing interest on the public debt. Authority is conferred by the refunding act to redeem six per cent. bonds as they become redeemable, by the proceeds of the sale of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The United States notes redeemed under the Resumption act are, therefore, the principal means provided for the purchase of bullion or coin with which to maintain resumption, but should only be paid when they can be used to replace an equal amount of coin withdrawn from the resumption fund. They may, it is true, be used for current purposes like other money, but when so used their place is filled by money received from taxes or other sources of revenue.

In daily business, no distinction need be made between moneys from whatever source received, but they may properly be applied to any of the purposes authorized by law. No doubt coin liabilities, such as interest or principal of the public debt, will be ordinarily paid and willingly recived in United States notes, but, when demanded, such payments will be made in coin; and United States notes and coin will be used in the purchase of bullion.

By the act approved June 8, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to constitute any superintendent of a mint or assayer of any assay office an assistant treasurer of the United States to receive gold coin or bullion on deposit. By the Legislative Appropriation bill approved July 19, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue coin-certificates in payment to depositors of bullion at the several mints and assay offices of the United States. These provisions, intended to secure to the producers of bullion more speedy payment, will necessarily bring into the mints and Treasury the great body of the precious metals mined in the United States, and will tend greatly to the easy and steady supply of bullion for coinage. United States notes, when at par with coin, will be readily received for bullion instead of coin certificates, and with great advantage and convenience to the producers.

Deposits of coin in the Treasury will, no doubt, continue to be made after the 1st of January, as heretofore. Both gold and silver coin, from its weight and bulk, will naturally seek such a safe deposit, while notes redeemable in coin, from their superior convenience, will be circulated instead. After resumption the distinction between coin and United States notes should be, as far as practicable, abandoned in the current affairs of the Government; and, therefore, no coin certificates should be issued except where expressly required by the provisions of law, as in the case of silver certificates. The gold certificates hitherto issued by virtue of the discretion conferred upon the Secretary will not be issued after the 1st of January next. The necessity for them during a suspension of specie payments is obvious, but no longer exists, when by law every United States note is, in effect, a coin certificate. The only purpose that could be subserved by their issue hereafter would be to enable persons to convert their notes into coin certificates, and thus contract the currency and hoard gold in the vaults of the Treasury without the inconvenience or risk of its custody. For convenience United States notes of the same denomination as the larger coin certificates will be issued.

By existing law customs duties and the interest of the public debt are payable in coin, and a portion of the duties was specifically pledged as a special fund for the payment of the interest, thus making one provision dependent upon the other. As we cannot, with due regard to the public honor, repeal the obligation to pay coin, we ought not to impair or repeal the means provided to procure coin. When, happily, our notes are equal to coin, they will be accepted as coin, both by the public creditor and by the Government; but this acceptance should be left to the option of the respective parties, and the legal right on both sides to demand coin should be preserved inviolate.

The Secretary is of the opinion that a change of the law is not necessary to authorize this Department to receive United States notes for customs duties on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, while they are redeemable, and are redeemed on demand in coin. After resumption it would seem a useless inconvenience to require payment of such duties in coin rather than in United States notes. The resumption act, by clear implication, so far modifies previous laws as to permit payments in United States notes as well as in coin. The provisions for coin payments was made in the midst of war when the notes were depreciated and the public necessities required an assured revenue in coin to support the public credit. This alone justified the refusal by the Government to take its own notes for the taxes levied by it. It has now definitely assumed to pay these notes in coin, and this necessarily implies the receipt of these notes as coin. To refuse them is only to invite their presentation for coin. Any other construction would require the notes to be presented to the Assistant Treasurer in New York for coin, and if used in the purchase of bonds, to be returned to the same officer, or, if used for the payment of customs duties, to be carried to the Collector of Customs, who must daily deposit in the Treasury all money received by him. It is not to be assumed that the law requires this indirect and inconvenient process after the notes are redeemable in coin on demand of the holder. They are then at a parity with coin, and should be received indiscriminately.

If United States notes are received for duties at the port of New York, they should be received for the same purpose in all other ports of the United States, or an unconstitutional peference would be given to that port over other ports. If this privilege is denied to the citizens of other ports, they could make such use of these notes only by transporting them to New York and transporting the coin to their homes for payment; and all this not only without benefit to the Government, but with a loss in returning the coin again to New York, where it is required for redemption purposes.

The provision in the law for redemption in New York was believed to be practical redemption in all parts of the United States. Actual redemption was confined to a single place from the necessity of maintaining only one coin reserve and where the coin could be easily accumulated and kept.

With this view of the Resumption Act, the Secretary will feel it to be his duty, unless Congress otherwise provides, to direct that after the 1st day of January next, and while United States notes are redeemed at the Treasury, they be received the same as coin by the officers of this department in all payments in all parts of the United States. If any further provision of law is deemed necessary by Congress to authorize the receipt of United States notes for customs dues or for bonds, the Secretary respectfully submits that this authority shall continue only while the notes are redeemed in coin. However desirable continuous resumption may be, and however confident we may feel in its maintenance, yet the experience of many nations has proven that it may be impossible in periods of great emergency. In such events the public faith demands that the customs duties shall be collected in coin and paid to the public creditors, and this pledge should never be violated or our ability to perform it endangered.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Secretary does not favor the withdrawal of notes of less denomination than five dollars, with a view to place the circulation of silver, but that the public creditor should have the option of the kind and denomination of money. After tracing the legislation remonetizing silver, he says:

The market value of the silver in the dollar, at the date of the passage of the act, was 93¼ cents in gold coin. Now it is about 86 cents in gold coin. If it was intended by Congress to adopt the silver instead of the gold standard, the amount provided for is totally inadequate for the purpose. Experience, not only in this country, but in European countries, has established that a certain amount of silver coin may be maintained in circulation at par with gold, though of less intrinsic bullion value. It was, no doubt, the intention of Congress to provide a coin in silver which would answer a multitude of the purposes of business life, without banishing from circulation the established gold coin of the country. To accomplish this it is indispensable either that the silver coin be limited in amount, *or that its bullion value be equal to that of the gold dollar.* If not, its use will be limited to domestic purposes. It cannot be exported except at its commercial value as bullion. If issued in excess of demands for domestic purposes, it will necessarily fall in market value, and, by a well known principle of finance, will become the sole coin standard of value. Gold will be either hoarded or exported. When two currencies, both legal, are authorized without limit, the cheaper alone will circulate. If, however, the issue of the silver dollars is limited to an amount demanded for circulation, there will be no depreciation, and their convenient use will keep them at par with gold, as fractional silver coin, issued under the act approved February 21, 1853, was kept at par with gold.

The amount of such coin that can thus be maintained at par with gold cannot be fairly tested until resumption is accomplished. As yet paper money has been depreciated, and silver dollars being receivable for customs dues, have naturally not entered into general circulation, but have returned to the Treasury in payment of such dues, and thus the only effect of the attempt of the Department to circulate them has been to diminish the gold revenue. After resumption these coins will circulate in considerable sums for small payments. To the extent that such demand will give employment to silver dollars their use will be an aid to resumption rather than a hindrance, but if issued in excess of such demand they will at once tend to displace gold and become the sole standard, and gradually, as they increase in number, will fall to their value as bullion. Even the fear or suspicion of such an excess tends to banish gold, and, if well established, will cause a continuous drain of gold until imperative necessity will compel resumption in silver alone. The serious effects of such a radical change in our standards of value cannot be exaggerated; and its possibility will greatly disturb confidence in resumption, and may make necessary larger reserves and further sales of bonds.

The Secretary, therefore, earnestly invokes the attention of Congress to this subject, with a view that either during the present or the next session the amount of silver dollars to be issued be limited, or their ratio to gold for coining purposes be changed.

Gold and silver have varied in value from time to time in the history of nations, and laws have been passed to meet this changing value. In our country, by the act of April 2, 1792, the ratio between them was fixed at one of gold to fifteen of silver. By the act of June 28, 1834, the ratio was changed to one of gold to sixteen of silver. For more than a century the market value of the two metals had varied between these two ratios, mainly resting at that fixed by the Latin nations, of one to fifteen and a half.

The Secretary refers to the fact the recent conference at Paris did not join with us in fixing an international ratio, and that the "tendency of late among the commercial nations is the adoption of a single standard of gold and the issue of silver for fractional coin." He concludes this branch of the subject:

Alike interested in silver and gold, as the great producing country of both, it should coin them at such a ratio and on such conditions as will secure the largest use and circulation of both metals without displacing either. Gold must necessarily be the standard of value in great transactions, from its greater relative value, but it is not capable of the division required for small transactions; while silver is indispensable for a multitude of daily wants, and is too bulky for use in the larger transactions of business, and the cost of its transportation for long distances would greatly increase the present rates of exchange. It would, therefore, seem to be the best policy for the present to limit the aggregate issue of our silver dollars, based on the ratio of sixteen to one, to such sums as can clearly be maintained at par with gold, until the price of silver in the market shall assume a definite ratio to gold, when that ratio should be adopted, and our coins made to conform to it; and the Secretary respectfully recommends that he be authorized to discontinue the coinage of the silver dollar when the amount outstanding shall exceed fifty million dollars.

The Secretary deems it proper to state that in the meantime, in the execution of the law as it now stands, he will feel it to be his duty to redeem all United States notes presented on and after January 1, next, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, with either gold or silver coin, as desired by the holder, but reserving the legal option of the Government; and to pay out United States notes for all other demands on the Treasury, except when coin is demanded on coin liabilities.

FUNDING THE DEBT.

The Secretary gives the operations of the Funding law, the amount of 4 per cents sold during the year, up to November 23, being $100,270,900; five-twenties of an equal amount have been or will be redeemed. He anticipates greater sales of 4 per cents after the 1st of January, when they can be paid for with United States notes. He estimates that there are only $200,000,000 of United States bonds now held out of the country. He recommends that the legal notice for called bonds for redemption shall be changed at his discretion to not less than ten days or more than three months. In this way, he says, the payment of double interest and the temporary contraction of the currency will be avoided.

BONDS FOR SAVINGS.

The Secretary believes in popularizing the public loans and bringing them within the reach of every citizen who may desire to invest his savings, whether small or great, in Government securities. The mode suggested is, that the Department be authorized to issue certificates of deposit of the United States of the denomination of ten dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, and convertible at any time within one year after their issue into the four per cent. bonds authorized by the Refunding act, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes sent to the Treasury by mail or otherwise. This would enable any person readily, without cost or risk, to convert his money into an interest bearing security of the United States, and the money so received could be applied to the redemption of six per cent. bonds. The Secretary, therefore, recommends the prompt passage of such a law.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Secretary fights shy of this question. After enumerating the often rehearsed advantages of the banks, he says:

The only franchise conferred by this system, that cannot be freely enjoyed by private bankers under State law, is the power to issue circulating notes. This, it is conceded, is a franchise conferred by the Government, but it is not in the nature of a monopoly. It may be exercised by any five persons who have the means, and will comply with the law.

Whether the power to issue circulating notes should be granted to private corporations or be exercised only by the Government, is purely a question of public policy and public interest. In behalf of a circulation issued by the Government, it is claimed that interest is saved to the public on the full amount of the notes issued. To this it is replied that the issue of such notes necessarily involves their redemption in coin, and this can be secured only by coin reserves and the ordinary machinery of banks. If the banks issue notes they expect to derive a profit from their loan, but this profit is diminished by the burden of redemption, by the large taxes imposed upon the franchise, and by the risk always incident to the issue of circulating notes. These are considerations which will, no doubt, enter into the question of the permanency of the National banking system; but as the banks of this system are each organized under the law for twenty years, and none of them expire until June, 1883, it is respectfully submitted that it is a good policy to continue the experiment until that date, when the public mind will be better prepared to consider the questions involved.

COINS AND COINAGE.

Considering the trade dollar, the Secretary says it is in no sense money which the Government is bound to redeem and care for. It is only assayed bullion. He opposes their redemption or making them a legal tender, because it will invite the return of millions hoarded in China, and thereby deprive our mines of their home market. The amount of gold coin and bullion in the country, September 30th, is estimated at $259,353,390, and of silver coin and bullion at $99,090,557—a total of $358,443,947.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

The concluding portions of the report are devoted to a variety of subjects. A judicial examination of all claims against the Government is indorsed; changes in the method of collecting duties on sugars, silks, kid gloves, etc., are recommended; the country congratulated in its foreign trade, showing the large balance in our favor; a Maine liquor law is commended for Alaska; any reduction in internal taxation opposed; a continued decline in the tonnage of American shipping noticed; and then follow the usual statistics about the life saving service, the steamboat inspection, revenue marine, light house establishments the coast survey, and the marine hospital service. In closing, the Secretary recommends a tenure of office for skilled employes in the Treasury Department terminable only for cause, as in the army and navy, and increased pay for long and faithful service.

WASHINGTON.

Reception and Opinion of Mr. Hayes' Message.

A Lively Debate on Southern Question in the House.

Blaine Waves His Battle Flag in the Senate.

The Potter Committee to Take Up the Ciphers.

Sherman in Reply to Schurz on Indian Matters.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 2.—There were the usual crowds at the Capitol that appear at the opening and close of the session. In the House there were only about sixty members absent, and two new members elected to fill vacancies by death, took their seats. These were Bailey of the Albany (New York) district, and Majors of Nevada. Anthony and Bayard of the Senate, and Atkins, Cox and Garfield did the honors of the two houses in waiting on Mr. Hayes, and announcing they were ready to receive communications from him.

THE MESSAGE.

The comments on the message are varied, but it neither provokes eulogium or harsh criticism. The Radicals, and Democrats as well expected something more decided on the Southern question; at least a recommendation the bulldozing States should have their representation cut down. This, it is understood, will be the program of the Stalwarts of the House and Senate, and is hinted at in the resolutions introduced in the Senate to-day by Blaine, which were laid over for future action. They instruct the Judiciary Committee, of which Edmunds is Chairman, to start an investigation, and gives authority to send for persons and papers. The full text of Blaine's resolutions is as follows.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether, at the recent elections, the Constitutional rights of American citizens were violated in any of the States of the Union; whether the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States or of any class of such citizens was denied or abridged by action of election officers in any State, in refusing to receive their votes, or failing to count them, or in receiving and counting fraudulent ballots in pursuance of a conspiracy to make lawful votes of such citizens of none effect; and whether such citizens were prevented from exercising the elective franchise, or forced to use it against their wishes by violence, threats or hostile demonstrations of armed men or other organizations, or by any other unlawful means or practice.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be further instructed to inquire and report whether it is within the competency of Congress to provide, by additional legislation, for more perfect security of the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States in all States of the Union.

Resolved, That in prosecuting these inquiries the Judiciary Committee shall have the right to send for persons and papers.

MESSAGE IN THE HOUSE.

In the House, as soon as the message was read, Fernando Wood precipitated a debate on the Southern question, by criticising the portions of the message referring to the Southern elections as ill-timed and unjust, and showing the President had yielded to the demands of the ultraists of his party. Wood made a telling reference to the exploits of "Johnny" Davenport in New York, in making wholesale arrests and intimidating thousands of voters, and yet Mr. Hayes passed this by without note or comment. Garfield of Ohio, rejoined and thought the Democrats should, in their own defence, welcome an investigation and not seek to stifle one in advance. He praised the moderation of the message. The debate was continued by Cox, Hale, Townsend and others.

This commencement of a political debate on the first day of the session, indicates that the session will be a heated one in this respect. The Democrats are content, for the responsibility of reopening the sectional wrangling lies with their opponents.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

The silver men of the House are in arms against Secretary Sherman's recommendation for the limitation of the silver coinage and the adoption of the gold standard, by increasing the weight of the silver dollar. They will meet this by pressing the bill making the coinage free, and thus placing gold and silver on an equality. Such a bill, however, will hardly have the good fortune of the Remonetization bill, for it can hardly muster strength to pass both Houses over the President's veto. In fact, its passage by the Senate, on the eve of the attempted resumption is doubtful.

POTTER COMMITTEE AND THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

The sentiment of the Democratic Congressmen is decidedly favorable to a searching investigation of the cipher dispatches. The Republicans have had their innings, and now comes ours. The Democratic members of the Potter Committee held a conference, at which Messrs. Potter, Springer and MacMahon were present. It was determined Chairman Potter should call a meeting of the Committee for Thursday of this week. It was also agreed by the Democratic members of the Committee that, in case the House shall not in the meantime direct an investigation of the cipher telegrams, the Committee will take up the investigation as a matter of right and duty. It is also the intention of the majority of the Committee to take additional testimony on certain subjects left unfinished this summer. Secretary Sherman will be called as a witness, and testimony produced to show Federal officeholders attempted to intimidate or corrupt witnesses.

(By Associated Press.)

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Members of the Central Executive Committee of the National party to-day issued an address to the people of the United States reviewing the rise and progress of the party, predicting continued success and rapid spread of its principles, and expressing confidence that the party will elect its candidate for the Presidency in 1880, with majorities in Congress, and in nearly all the State Legislatures. The address denounces the action of the banks speaking through the Clearing House Association of New York and says the contest is not between Republican and Democratic parties. It is between the money power and the people, between bank bills based on untaxed bonds and a Government legal tender currency, and the people have no chance whatever of ever securing their emancipation from industrial thraldom, either through the party of money power, the Republican party, or its ally, the Democratic party. An appeal is made for organizations in the interest of the National party in every school district, city, town and ward.

LOUD BOASTS OF GREENBACKERS.

The Greenbackers held a meeting this evening with closed doors. They claim sixteen members in the next Congress who will act independently, not joining either party in caucus, and that this number, as a balance of power, will enable them to decide the Speakership and claim a clerkship and chairmanships of important committees. They say that either Mr. Ewing of Ohio, or Kelley or Wright of Pennsylvania, would be acceptable to them as Speaker, and that their preferences are for a Democrat. They propose to maintain in Washington an office for the distribution of political information, but do not, as has been stated, intend to start here a Greenback organ.

The following resolution was adopted at the conference to-night:

Resolved, That the National party," so far as it is represented by the conference denounce the resumption of specie payment as a fraud and delusion impracticable in this or any civilized country, yet if persisted in by the Secretary of the Treasury we insist that it shall be so carried out as to be equal in its operations in all sections and to all classes and enforced for the redemption of national bank notes as well as for legal tender notes issued by the government.

THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

A communication from Gen. W. T. Sherman, addressed to Chairman Saunders of the Joint Commission having under consideration the question of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, was to-day laid before the committee. The General, after stating his readiness to respond promptly to any summons of the committee, says: "I am sure from official and personal intercourse that Secretary Schurz and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Hayt have been extremely anxious to, and have labored hard for the honest administration of affairs of the Indian Bureau, as organized by law. I personally know that Mr. Hayt went as far as he could properly go to prevent the recent removal of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail's band of Indians from the Missouri river to their present location, which must," he thinks, "certainly result in the next war, and that their removal resulted principally from the President's promise, based upon the advice of General Crook, and I further believe that both Mr. Schurz and Mr. Hayt have done all that men could do from their quarter to remove weak and dishonest agents, and to replace them by honest agents. I wish you, and if proper, the public, to construe the present conflict or antagonism to be not personal, not a question of honesty, but a natural and necessary conflict of antagonistic systems."

After commenting at considerable length upon previous Indian wars, the General says: "It requires no prophet to foresee more wars near at hand, especially with the Sioux, recently located on the Upper Niobrarah." He asserts that, "present Indian agents with these two bands, as also with other tribes of Sioux on the Missouri river, at the Lower Brule, at the Cheyenne, Standing Rock and Fort Peck agencies are utterly and ridiculously powerless to keep their Indians peaceable without the aid of the army. To me it is a matter of demonstration that at the present time and for years to come the Indian Bureau of itself, without the aid of the army cannot maintain in peace the larger tribes of Indians, and peace is essential to enable white emigrants to fill up the surplus country as farmers, graziers and miners." The General continues at length, giving reasons why the Indians should be controlled by the War Department and says: "It ought to be a question of national economy and efficiency instead of one of mere patronage."

SENATOR DENNIS AND THE SENATE SECRETARYSHIP.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Senator Dennis to-day formally announced to his Democratic colleagues that he had, in response to numerous suggestions on the subject, determined to be a candidate for Secretary of the Senate. The position is one not only of profit, as the emoluments are greater than those of a Senator, but of distinguished honor, as it has always been filled by men of national reputation. From the first organization of the Government there have been only six Secretaries of the Senate, as follows: Samuel Allyne Otis of Massachusetts, who served from 1789 to 1814; Chas. Cutts of New Hampshire, from 1814 to 1825; Walter Lowrie of Pennsylvania, from 1825 to 1836; Asbury Dickens, from 1836 to 1861; John W. Forney of Pennsylvania, from 1861 to 1868, and Geo. C. Gorham of California, the present Secretary, who succeeded Mr. Forney in 1868. Of these, two, Messrs. Cutts of New Hampshire, and Lowrie of Pennsylvania, had been members of the United States Senate, and the others were all the familiar friends and associates of the prominent statesmen of their times. The announcement made by Senator Dennis was received with great pleasure, as it was at once an assurance to the Senators that the traditional honor and dignity of the office would be maintained. The experience which Senator Dennis has had as a member of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate will be of valuable assistance to him should he be elected to the Secretaryship. Perhaps a dozen candidates are already in the field for the position, including several ex-members of the House. Some few of the Democratic Senators have, in a measure, committed themselves to one or the other of these candidates, but this most probably has not gone to an extent beyond insuring the aspirants alluded to what are called scattering votes. The general impression was that, under all the circumstances, Senator Dennis would be the most proper man for the office.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS CONSIDERED IN CAUCUS.

Mr. Blaine's resolution for inquiry into recent elections in the Southern States was considered in caucus to-day by both Republican and Democratic Senators. The Republicans decided to press the resolution for adoption, after the amendment that an investigation be made by a special committee, instead of the Judiciary Committee. The Republicans also decided to offer soon a resolution declaring the entire validity of the Constitutional amendments, and asserting the propriety of enforcing them by appropriate legislation. The Democratic Senators decided to take the position that the Blaine resolutions should be amended to refer to violations of the election laws, or abridgement of the right of suffrage in both Northern and Southern States, and thus amended to vote for its adoption.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency held a meeting to-day, at which it was determined to oppose the adoption of the Senate substitute for the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act, which bill, together with the Senate amendment, was left on the Speaker's table at the close of the last session, and the Chairman was therefore authorized to move its reference to the committee whenever it is reached in the calendar of business on the Speaker's table. The Senate substitute provides for the reception of United States notes at par for customs dues, and 4 per cent bonds from and after the first day of last October, and for the reissue and maintenance with full legal tender powers of all United States notes redeemed in coin on and after the first day of next January.

To the surprise of the members of the Committee, General Ewing stated that, while he had the greatest apprehensions that the Sherman plan was impracticable, and was fraught with real danger to the business and industrial interests of the country, yet from henceforward there should be no move made on his part to hamper Secretary Sherman in executing the laws. He said that a large majority of the Democratic party had already placed itself on record against enforced resumption, but to continue the antagonism further would only give Sherman the opportunity to lay at the feet of the Democrats the burden of the failure, if resumption proves a failure. It would give him the chance to say: "I would have succeeded but for the clatter of these inflationists, and the alarm their wild talk produced upon the country." There was a desultory discussion upon the resumption subject by nearly all the members, and, while there was actually no recorded vote, or even tacit agreement to the fact, it was the feeling on the part of all that the Banking and Currency Committee would do nothing to place a straw in Sherman's way.

SHEPHARD'S GRIEVANCE.

There is a good deal said about Boss Shephard's fling at the administration in his speech at the Keating-Young reception. It is known that Shephard has a grievance, and took the occasion to get even. When Hayes first took possession of the Presidency Shephard called upon him with a long list of recommendations for various people. The President paid not the slightest attention to any of these recommendations, and Shephard now "has no use for the present administration."

A DEAD LOCK PROBABLE.

The House Committee on Appropriations are in dispute about the appropriation of additional funds to prosecute election frauds in the south, as asked for by the President. The Democrats are unanimous in saying they will not appropriate a dollar, while the Republicans are urging the appropriation with all the powerful arguments that can be raised to support such a proposition. The consequence will be that the House will refuse an appropriation; that the Senate will insist upon one, and that the two houses will be at a dead lock before the end of the session.

GOLD RESUMPTION.

The Result of Previous Efforts in England and This Country.

[From the American Exchange.]

The proportion of coin considered necessary to be maintained by the Bank of England equals about 45 per cent. If this falls below 40 per cent. the bank immediately advances its rate of interest. Once, and once only, it suspended specie payment—in 1797. In 1817 it undertook to resume, and in April of that year it gave notice that it would pay off all its £1 and £2 notes, and on September 17, that it would pay off all its liabilities contracted prior to the 1st of January of the same year. On August 31, 1817, its note circulation equalled £29,544,000, and its deposits £9,-085,000; its total liabilities at the time amounting to £38,619,000. The coin reserves held by it at the same time equalled £11,688,000, the proportion of reserves to liabilities being 30 per cent.

No sooner had the bank opened its vaults than a drain set in which, continuing with very little interruption, reduced its coin reserves, on the 27th of August, 1819, to £3,595,000. As it was seen that it was again drifting into suspension, Parliament, which was called together to consider the situation, immediately ordered that no further cash payments should be made till its pleasure was known. It provided, however, that the bank should finally resume on May 1, 1822. The bank at once entered upon the work of preparation by contracting its liabilities and increasing its reserves, the rate of reduction and increase being shown in the following table:

Yrs.	Note Circulation. £	Deposits. £	Total Liabilities. £	Coin. Reserves. £
1817	29,544,000	9,085,000	38,629,000	11,688,000
1818	26,202,000	7,928,000	34,130,000	8,393,060
1819	25,253,000	7,344,000	31,857,000	3,595,000
1820	24,296,000	4,421,000	28,721,000	8,031,000
1821	20,205,000	5,818,000	26,113,000	11,254,000
1822	17,465,000	6,399,000	23,864,000	10,098,000

It will be seen by the above statement that when the Bank of England first attempted to resume its coin reserves equaled only 30 per cent. of its liabilities. Before it was able to resume its reserve had to be raised to 43 per cent. of its liabilities. After resumption the bank continued to reduce largely its liabilities in order to strengthen its position, and in 1822 the liabilities were £14,765,000 less than in 1817, the reduction being 38 per cent.

The banks of the United States suspended in 1837 with liabilities aggregating $276,-000,000, made up of $179,000,000 note circulation and $127,000,000 deposits. When the banks fully resumed, in 1843, their their note circulation was reduced to $58,-000,000 and their deposits to $50,000,000, the total reduction of liabilities being $162,-000,000, or 58 per cent. When the banks resumed they had $33,000,000 in coin, a sum equalling 30 per cent. of their liabilities, the latter amounting to $114,000,000. In 1857 the banks of the country again suspended. Their liabilities on January 1 of that year equalled $444,000,000, made up of $214,000,000 of notes and $230,000,000 of deposits. The amount of specie held by them at the time equalled $58,349,838. On January 1, 1858, the banks then having in great part resumed, their liabilities were, within the year, reduced to $340,000,000, made up of $155,000,000 of notes and $185,-000,000 of deposits, the total reduction equalling $104,000,000, or nearly 25 per cent. The specie held by them upon resumption equalled $74,412,832, or about 22 per cent. of their liabilities.

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column. dec7 2w

Agricultural Implements and Repairing.

No farmer can till his soil well or attend to all branches of work that fall in his line without good implements. When in need of implements he should be careful to replenish his stock only by calling at the best houses, and thus secure tools that will do the work satisfactorily. Where entire satisfaction is given is at the large establishment of A. B. Smith & Co., No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny. This firm have everything the farmer needs in the implement line, and they warrant everything that is carried from their store. All farmers who have made purchases here are so well pleased both with the price and the character of the implements that they would go nowhere else. Repairing is done by this firm promptly and satisfactorily. They do not repair only the Smith Mower and Reaper, and their own manufactures, but all kinds of implements.

Large Display of Furniture.

All contemplating buying furniture will do well to visit the warerooms of James Milliken & Co., 89 Smithfield street. The firm have furniture suitable for every room in a dwelling, parlor, sitting room, library, bed room, etc., which for serviceability and ornamental is not surpassed by any other house in the city. This is a good place to get a present for your wife or children, as some of the articles here are very desirable and will be much appreciated by any one as a present.

On the train crossing Novia Scotia, the Princess Louise breakfasted from a bill of fare embracing porridge, Finnan haddies, tenderloin steak with mushrooms, a rasher of bacon, broiled quail and partridge, potatoes fried, Saratoga chips, and tea and coffee. Her Royal Highness "enjoyed it thoroughly and with a keen relish, mutton chops being her favorite. Like nearly all English ladies, she dines plainly and enjoys the fare."

THE OLD WORLD.

The Queen's Speech to English Parliament Anxiously Awaited For.

The Opposition to Offer a Resolution Condemning the Policy of the Government.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

TROOPS UNDER GEN. MACPHERSON RECONNOITERING.

LONDON, December 4.—Lord Lytton telegraphs that the brigade under Gen. MacPherson has advanced to Bowsawal, beyond Koord, Khyber Pass, to forage and reconnoitre.

PERSIA ANNOYING THE AMEER.

LONDON, December 4.—A dispatch from Lahore says the Ameer has been compelled to keep a large force at Herat and elsewhere on the Persian frontier, owing to the suspicious attitude of Persia.

A Lahore dispatch says: "General Roberts, finding the enemy concentrated in sufficient strength to justify the hope of inflicting a crushing defeat on the Ameer's forces, has delayed the attack until the arrival of his supplies and transports, so as to be able to follow up any advantage gained. A dispatch from the Viceroy of India also states that Gen. Roberts is halting to allow the troops to rest and his supplies to come forward."

The Afghans are at the top of Peiwar pass, and are known to have 200 batteries of horse artillery.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says it has reason to believe that the expenses of occupying the desired frontier of Afghanistan will only be about £1,000,000. As soon as Gen. Roberts has succeeded in expelling the Afghans from positions before him, the ministry's main object will be secured.

A dispatch from Lahore says General Roberts intended to attack Peiwar pass by a turning movement. The Afghans were too strongly posted for an attack in front.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECULATION ON THE QUEEN'S FORTHCOMING SPEECH.

LONDON, December 4.—The press association has reason to believe the Queen's speech will be devoid of any definite statement as to the future Afghan policy of the Government or the means of raising supplies for the war. It will contain no program for domestic legislation. This omission is considered to indicate a speedy dissolution of Parliament. The speech will mention with satisfaction the settlement of the fisheries question and express the hope that negotiations now in progress will remove all causes of future dispute.

It is understood the liberal leaders have agreed that neither Earl Granville nor Marquis Harlington shall move an amendment to the address in reply to the royal speech but will content themselves in debate on the address and with criticizing the policy of the Government. It is believed, however, that Lord Hartington will subsequently introduce a resolution.

The *Daily News* (Liberal organ) publishes an authoritative paragraph stating that the resolution which the Opposition will introduce in the House of Commons will strongly censure the Government, but will not refuse supplies. Lord Hartington will probably to night announce his intention of voting for supplies. A motion of censure will probably not be introduced by Lord Hartington, but by an independent member who has effectively discussed the question elsewhere (evidently Gladstone.)

It is officially confirmed that the Opposition will move no amendment to the address, but they will propose, in both houses, at an early date, resolutions condemning the policy of the Government.

Fenian convict Derney alias O'Connor has been released and placed aboard the steamer City of Chester for New York. Authorities observed the utmost secrecy in the affair.

Guillemou & Weylant, bankers, and N. Hoegland, merchant, of Stockholm, have failed. The liabilities of the latter are extensive. His failure is due to the fall in the price of iron.

GLASGOW, December 4.—The Caledonian Bank has concluded to go into liquidation in consequence of its holding some of the stock of the city of Glasgow bank. The other Scotch banks will take Caledonian's notes and pay its depositors. Its general business is solvent, and it has a paid up capital of $750,000, and deposits to the amount of $5,215,000. Its paid capital is to be set aside to await the result of the City of Glasgow Bank's liquidation.

TURKEY.

PROPOSED DEFINITIVE TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

PESTH, December 4.—It is reported that Count Schouvaloff has communicated at Pesth and in London the draft of a definitive convention which Russia derives from the Porte, relative to the unabridged portions of the treaty of San Stefano.

The Bulgarian Boundary Commission has returned safely to Constantinople after considerable danger. The Bulgarians besieged the English and Turkish Commissioners two days.

Suleiman Pasha was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. He has taken an appeal.

FRANCE.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT STEALS 1,300,000 FRANCS.

BORDEAUX, December 4.—The Director of the Mint has been arrested, charged with abstracting thirteen hundred thousand francs' worth of silver bars belonging to the Rothschilds, and substituting galvanized copper bars.

Advices from New Caledonia report a fresh outbreak in the island, and twenty French settlers have been massacred by the natives.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

THE Czar has arrived at St. Petersburg.

RIVER CATASTROPHE.

Collision Between the Morgan and Cotton Valley Near New Orleans.

The Latter Sinks—Four Passengers and Twelve Roustabouts Drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—At four o'clock this morning, a collision occurred at Bringiers Point, opposite Donaldsonville, between the boats Morgan and Cotton Valley, of the Red River Transportation Company Line. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The Cotton Valley left here yesterday for Red river with a full assorted cargo and a number of passengers. When the collision occurred the wind was blowing a gale; rain was falling in torrents. The Morgan was coming down and the Valley going up. The boats were rounding a point. Officers of each, seeing there was danger of a collision stopped the machinery, but the force of the wind and the headway of the Morgan was so great that her guards struck the Valley with great force causing the latter to sink in fifteen minutes. The Valley was valued at $18,000. and insured for $10,000 in New Orleans offices. The cargo was valued at $75,000; insurance unknown. Sol Meyer, Daniel Gehr, Henry Levy, merchants of Alexandria, La., and Miss Sanford, aged sixteen, of Louden county, Va., were the only passengers lost. The officers think twelve or fifteen roustabouts, mostly colored, went down with the boat and were drowned.

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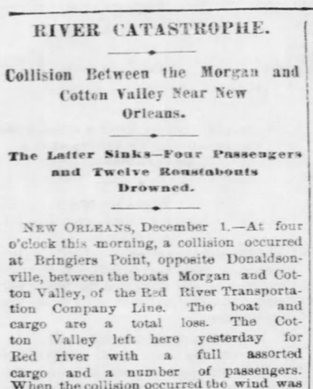

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Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal** and **Female Syringes** and **Inhalers** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

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Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

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A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and Positive Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way. viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, curing even the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, &c. Then and then only appears of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now endorsed by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means of the removal of real life and starting the vital energies silent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many. We will mention quackes prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. This Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $2.—Two boxes, sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases; $5.—Three boxes lasting three full months will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT During which will take place the

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

At New Orleans, Tuesday, December 10th, Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

☞ Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$100 000	$100,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
10,000 "	10	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100 do. do.	100	10,000
100 do. do.	75	7,500

11,279 Prizes, amounting to $522,500

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Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans. Write for Circulars or send orders to

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no13:ewsiwc&W4no16

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1879.

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Will be sent to every Subscriber from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice.

THE

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THE WEEKLY POST, per year 2 00
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To the Editor: DEAR SIR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the cure of the above disease, and that by its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and Post Office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

ONE BOTTLE FREE,

together with a valuable treatise, to any sufferer addressing me, giving their name, express and post office address. Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from this terrible disease, and oblige. Respectfully yours,

DR. H. C. ROOT, 181 PEARL ST., N. Y.

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$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se28.TTS&W1y

SPECIAL NOTICES

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. no25-eod4 Wnov6-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circular, 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, December 2, 1878.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS AND BINDERS—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 12, 1878, inclusive, for printing and binding 1,000 copies of the County Controller's Report for 1878. Information regarding the same can be had on application at this office.

HENRY W. ASHER, County Controller.

dec2

NOTICE.—

Application for Tavern Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK. oc19:3m:W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma in office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor alone. All letters answered; correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, revealing the secrets and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 30 years and used by all classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY nourishes, creates appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Nervousness, Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and for over a quarter of a century has been furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail. A trial will convince you.

Send for pamphlet to

WM. E. CLARKE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HUNT'S REMEDY

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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

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Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. my14:4Wly

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By reading and practicing the invaluable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result. Recipes, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engraving—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JACQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati, O. dec1:d&Wly

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

A WOMAN'S CONCLUSION.

BY PHŒBE CARY.

I said, if I might go back again
To the very hour and place of my birth:
Might have my life whatever I choose,
And live it in my part of the earth;

Put perfect sunshine into my sky,
Banish the shadow of sorrow and doubt;
Have all my happiness multiplied,
And all my sufferings stricken out;

If I could have known in the years now gone,
The best that a woman comes to know,
Could have had whatever will make her blest,
Or whatever she thinks will make her so;

Have found the highest and purest bliss
That the bridal wreath and ring inclose;
And gained the one out of all the world,
That my heart as well as my reason chose;

And if this had been, and I stood to-night,
By my children lying asleep in their beds,
And could count in my prayers, for a rosary,
The shining row of their golden heads—

Yea, I said, if a miracle such as this
Could be wrought for me, at my bidding, still
I would choose to have my past as it is:
And to let my future come as it will:

I would not make the path I have trod
More pleasant or even, more straight or wide;
Nor change my course the breadth of a hair,
This way or that way, to either side.

My past is mine, and I take it all;
Its weakness—its folly, if you please;
Nay, even my sins, if you come to that,
May have been my helps, not hindrances.

If I saved my body from the flames,
Because that once I had burned my hand;
Or kept myself from a greater sin,
By doing a less—you will understand.

It was better I suffered a little pain,
Better I sinned for a little time,
If the smarting warned me back from death
And the sting of sin withheld from crime.

Who knows, his strength, by trial, will know
What strength must be set against a sin;
And how temptation is overcome,
He has learned who has felt its power within!

And who knows how a life at last may show?
Why, look at the moon from where we stand!
Opaque, uneven, you say; yet it shines,
A luminous sphere, complete and grand!

So let my past stand, just as it stands,
And let me now, as I may, grow old:
I am what I am, and my life to me best—
Is the best—or it had not been, I hold.

CELESTIAL SKILL.

Extraordinary Chinese Ingenuity in Carving Ivory Balls.

[From the Boston Herald.]

The skill displayed by the Chinese in carving ivory balls into each other has excited the wonder and admiration of Europeans. Nothing can afford a greater proof of patience and perseverance, as well as of taste of a Chinese handicraftsman, than one of these elegant baubles, each ball being exquisitely carved, and no two alike in pattern. Each of these balls rolls freely within that which endorses it, and is visible through apertures, so that, however many there may be, the beauties of each may be examined and the number of the whole counted. The labor of two years is not infrequently bestowed on the production of a single toy, which is formed out of a solid globe of ivory, and has no junction in any part. The outside of this globe is first carved in some very open pattern, and is then carefully cut with a fine, sharp instrument through the openings, until a complete coating is detached from the solid part inside, as the peel of an orange might be loosened with a scoop from the fruit without being taken off. One hollow ball is thus formed, with a solid one inside of it. The surface of the inner ball is then carved through the interstices of the outer one, and, when finished, is subjected to the same operation as the first, and thus a second hollow ball is produced, still with a solid one of smaller dimensions inside. The process is repeated again and again, the difficulties increasing as the work proceeds, till at length a small ball, of the size of a marble, is left in the centre, which is also ornamented with figures cut upon it, and then the ingenious but useless bauble is complete. This process is said to be performed under water.

ANGELL'S TEETH.

The Chicago Thief Identified in Portugal by His Teeth.

From information obtained at the State Department it appears that the correspondence growing out of the efforts to capture Angell, the absconding Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, has been scarcely less voluminous than that of the Charley Ross case itself, although the progress of the search has been kept more quiet. Photographs of the fugitive were sent to every city in the country and as well of Europe, and letters poured in from all directions asking for more particular descriptions. A score of persons were at different times placed under surveillance until communication could be had with the company, and those escaped being watched only when the detectives were fully satisfied that they were on the wrong trail. The test applied to all suspected persons was an examination of their teeth, the reason for this being that Angell had a peculiarly shaped front tooth, and this fact was what led to his capture in Portugal. As soon as communication could be had with the company after his movements had aroused suspicion, the company forwarded a full description of the peculiar tooth to Lisbon, and as the description exactly corresponded to Angell's tooth he was promptly arrested, subsequent investigation proving the test well taken. No objection will be raised by the State Department to the Consul's receiving the reward offered by the company, as his services in persuading the Portuguese Government to deliver up the fugitive were not in the line of his official duty. The reward, together with ten per cent, on the $80,000 of stolen money recovered, will amount to $13,000.

A MODEL CANDIDATE.

Working Up the Claims of John Sherman as a Candidate for President.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

D. G. Croly, late editor of the New York *Graphic*, is traveling through the West working up the claims of John Sherman as the Republican nominee for President. It is not alleged that John ever saved the country, but an effort is made to convey the idea that but for John the country would have gone to perdition long ago. There are many cogent reasons why John should carry the Republican standard in 1880. His brother commands the army, and that would be a great influence in his behalf. The syndicate would stand up to him like little heroes. The Alaska Seal Company would take care of the Pacific slope, while Hayes would hold the centre and New England look after itself. Sherman is a typical representative of the Republican party. All that is cold, selfish, sordid, illiberal, grasping, mean and corrupt in the Republican organization is embodied in Sherman's nature. His hatred of the South and his devotion to Eliza Pinkston in her distress would solidify the North from end to end. We are for John Sherman first, last and all the time—as a Republican candidate for the Presidency—and our influence is at his service from this time henceforth.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. Ju29:eow:W

MEDICAL.

FROM THE

HON. THURLOW WEED,

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours,

(Signed) THURLOW WEED.

DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE, CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other

DARK AND BLOODY GROUND

Armed Desperadoes in Possession of a Kentucky Town.

Many Citizens and Rioters Reported Killed and Wounded.

LEXINGTON, KY., November 30.—Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt county, distant about ninety miles from Mt. Sterling, has been the scene of a serious outbreak and bloodshed during the past week. The place has a bad reputation for lawlessness, and it is not a great while since a detachment of the State Guard was required to preserve order.

The present trouble results from a collision between two rival bands of outlaws, one under Captain Bill Strong, of Home Guard fame, and the other under Jack Aikman. The Strong party took possession of the town on Monday, committing many acts of lawlessness and getting reckless from drink. During the afternoon the Aikman party, twelve or fifteen strong, rode into the town and made an attack on the Strongs. Thirty or forty shots were discharged, two taking effect on William and Daniel Freeman—the former shot through the body and the latter through the head. They were removed late in the evening to their homes, several miles up the river. Daniel Freeman is recovering, but William is dead.

Strong and his followers received no injuries, but barricaded themselves in a little log cabin about one hundred yards from the court house, where they had previously stacked their arms. Aikman and his party sought shelter in the court house, and a regular interchange of shots was kept up during the whole afternoon. One of the Freemans, who fell in the middle of the street when shot, was forced to lie there for two hours, his friends fearing to attempt his removal.

During this strife hideous yells and shouts of defiance could be heard from both parties.

Next morning (Tuesday) it was discovered that Aikman and party had withdrawn from the court house and quartered themselves near the river bank, while Strong and his clan held their fort untaken. About 10 o'clock Strong retired, and soon thereafter straggling drunken men, well armed, began to parade the streets, in defiance of all law and order.

It was soon whispered that the guard which had been sent to Lexington under charge of the sheriff to bring back Jason Little, charged with wife murder, would soon return and an effort be made to release the prisoner. A willing leader was found in a justice of the peace named J. C. B. Allen, supported by the Littles, Crawfords and others, numbering about forty, who loitered about the streets impatiently waiting for the guard to appear.

Judge Randolph, to defeat the aim of the mob, had the Deputy Sheriff and County Judge to detail an extra guard of fifteen men, who went under the leadership of the County Judge, John W. Burnett. About 3 o'clock P. M. they returned with the prisoner, and safely confined him in jail. The guard numbering about twenty-five well armed men, no effort at a release was made. But immediately after the guard returned from the jail to the street and began to disperse, thinking the danger was over, Crawford and Little began an attack on Judge Burnett, threatening to take his life.

The excitement began to run high. Yell after yell rent the air, and suddenly a volley was poured in on the guard, who, taken by surprise, sought shelter at every quarter. During the discharge of this volley Judge Burnett was shot through the heart and instantly killed.

Then a constant fire was begun, and was kept up during the whole evening, and diabolical yells were kept up by the victorious mob as it gained a vantage point. Allen and his men being in the court house yard, sought shelter behind the clerk's office and in the court room, while the guard retreated up the street to the point where Strong and his clan were barricaded.

The forces now numbered some thirty or forty on each side. The men were all well armed with the latest improved Colt's navy repeaters, Spencer and Ballard rifles, and, being good shots, could kill their man at from 100 to 200 yards whenever he might appear.

During the picket shooting a posse of Allen's clan, with axes, attempted to burst open the jail door and rescue the prisoner. At this point Tom Little of Campton, a brother of Jason Little, appeared upon the scene of the conflict and made an effort to quell the riot, but was suddenly shot through the body, which caused the jailbreakers to desist.

The Allen party deserted the court house last night, and the Sheriff and posse took possession, thus commanding the door to the jail.

No Court has been held, and the Circuit Court Judge suddenly disappeared this morning before 7 o'clock, leaving no orders as to the disposition of the prisoner Little. A guard was detailed to dig the grave for the interment of Judge Burnett, and the spot selected was by the side of his sweetheart, who died one year ago. Ladies and citizens who came to town to-day to attend the funeral have beaten a hasty retreat.

JUDGE BURNETT

Was a social, clever young man of good habits and an ornament to the profession to which he belonged. He wore the judicial ermine with honor and credit, and was making a most excellent Judge, and the people all seemed generally pleased with him. He was unmarried, the young lady to whom he was engaged dying just about a year ago. He was very popular with all, and a particular favorite among the ladies; and his loss will be sadly, keenly felt in the community in which he was a useful, valuable and good citizen and officer, and many were the tears shed when it became generally known that he had fallen.

LATEST FROM THE SCENE OF THE OUTBREAK.

The latest information from Breathitt county is that Jackson, the county seat, is in possession of an armed mob, divided into factions, who are shooting and killing each other as opportunity offers. The Circuit Court sessions have been discontinued, and the Judge is gone, no one knows where. The Sheriff and his *posse* have possession of the court house and jail, which is barricaded and protected with rifles. Several persons have been killed, including the County Judge and a man named Tom Little, a brother of the murderer Jason Little, who is in jail, and whom one section of the mob wants to release. Picket firing is going on, and the free American citizens of the mountains occasionally drop out of existence.

The Governor has, up to the present time, taken no action in relation to the outrageous occurrences and nothing can be learned as to his intention. His location at this writing cannot be ascertained. There are plenty of men in this city ready to volunteer for militia service—old soldiers, who know how to use muskets. The men who oppose these mountaineers must be good shots. Men who hunt one another, and pick each other off a bump on a log at 200 and 300 yards' distance, are dangerous customers to deal with. News from the seat of war comes in slowly, there being neither stages, telegraph nor railroad within sixty miles of the place.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

A White Lady Assaulted and Wounded by a Desperate Negro.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 29.—On the evening of November 21 an assault was made upon Miss Martha Johnson, the daughter of a respectable farmer in Boonhill township, Johnston county, by a negro. The assault was most brutal. The negro went to the house about four o'clock in the afternoon, when no one was there but Miss Johnson, and, after first asking for a drink of water, made improper advances to the young lady, who became very indignant. The villian then seized the lone girl and attempted to force her. Her resistance was determined. The negro drew a knife and threatened to murder her unless she would submit. He cut her twice about the shoulders with the knife, and then attempted to stab her in the breast, which she prevented by seizing the knife, by which her right hand was severely wounded. During the scuffle the cries of the young lady were heard by one of the neighbors, and when he came to her assistance the negro had almost succeeded in overpowering Miss Johnson. On the arrival of the neighbor the negro fled.

TRACKING AND ARRESTING THE CRIMINAL.

News of the affair soon spread, and a vigilance committee was organized to search for the criminal. Several negroes were arrested by the committee and carried before the lady, but none were identified. The vigilance committee openly asserted their intention of lynching the negro whenever the right one should be caught. Yesterday a large, very black negro, named Crumel Atkinson, was arrested in Oberlin, a negro settlement near this city, on suspicion. He was taken to Johnston county and identified by Miss Johnson as her assailant. He had a preliminary hearing before the police magistrate and was sent on to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Great excitement prevailed, and the officer had to summon a posse to his assistance to prevent the lynching of Atkinson, who is now in jail at Smithfield, the county seat, and a strong guard has been placed there for the protection of the prisoner. Miss Johnson is a white lady, very beautiful, aged nineteen. She lived near Princeton, on the North Carolina railroad.

Atkinson is known as a brutal and desperate character. Intelligence of his taking off by lynchers may be expected any moment.

THE WIDOW OF Wm. RALSTON.

Squandering $120,000 in Three Years Suing for a Guardian for Her.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

About a year ago the once handsome widow of the late William C. Ralston attracted a considerable share of public attention and comment by reason of statements that she had fallen into the toils of certain skillful and adventurous young and needy gentlemen of the world, and particularly into those of a New Yorker, who abandoned a wife and children for this more profitable affection.

This unfortunate woman is again brought prominently before the public, this time in the role of a person incapable of taking care of the liberal means provided for her support by the friends of her deceased husband, an appeal having been made to the Probate Court of this city to provide a guardian for her person and estate. The action was brought some months ago, and was on the point of being compromised through the intervention of A. A. Cohen, who was acting in the capacity of a friend. It was arranged that she was to have the benefit of the proceeds from an investment of $100,000, contributed by the friends already referred to, but that she was not to have access to the principal. Subsequent to this she made a demand upon Mr. Cohen for the sum of $20,000. This he declined to furnish, saying that she could only receive $500, the amount of the monthly installment upon the investment for her benefit. Thereupon she withdrew from the arrangement and secured two lawyers to represent her.

To make the cause of the action clear, it will be necessary to rehearse a little of the history of Mrs. Ralston: After the financial ruin and tragic death of her husband, W. C. Ralston, she was, through the generosity of his wealthy friends, endowed with a fortune, the income of which was sufficient to enable her, with ordinary prudence, to live in the elegant style to which, as a wife, she has always been accustomed. But little of this fortune, it is represented, is now left, and to prevent the too rapid disbursement of that little, the appeal mentioned has been made. The action was commenced by A. J. Ralston, J. D. Fry, and J. C. L. Wadsworth, and the pleadings allege that of the fortune of something like $175,000 given to her, Mrs. Ralston had already squandered about $120,000 in reckless living and supporting and maintaining one or more persons having no legal claims upon her. It is also alleged that there is in the possession of Wells, Fargo & Co. some $40,000 belonging to Mrs. Ralston, and of which she has demanded payment, and the prayer is that, in order to prevent Mrs. Ralston and her children from becoming beggars and becoming a charge upon public or private charity, and because of her mental incompetence to manage her estate, a guardian be appointed to take charge of her estate and of her person. The order forbidding the payment by Wells, Fargo & Co., of the money to Ralston until the action should be disposed of, but by a subsequent order Mrs. Ralston was enabled to obtain $4,000 of the money.

Mrs. Ralston is now in this city, her home at present being the Palace Hotel. In the action now pending Messrs. Coghlan and McClure will represent Mrs. Ralston, while the trustees will be represented by W. H. L. Barnes.

OUR FLAG AGAIN INSULTED.

Seizure of An American Vessel by a Chilian Cruiser.

BUENOS AYRES, October 29.—Great excitement has been created by the seizure by the Chilian corvette Magallanes, of the American bark Devonshire, Captain Saco, while loading guano at the Island of Monte Leone, with a license from the Argentine Government. The island lies six miles south of the river Santa Cruz, in the south part of Patagonia, in the disputed Territory. The Devonshire had a license to load 80 tons, issued to August M. Ventury of Buenos Ayres. She had on board 750 tons of guano when the Chilian corvette Magallanes came in, October 11. The corvette finding the Captain and loaders ashore, waited a day for their return, but, as they did not put in an appearance, then took the bark in tow and carried her to Punta Arenas, in the Straits. The charterers, on receiving intelligence, October 18, telegraphed to General Osborne, at Rosario, and to the Minister in Chili, protesting against the seizure. The Argentine Government telegraphed to the Chilian Government.

To Abjure Judaism.

[From the London World.]

Miss Maggie de Rotchschild is preparing to turn Christian, with a view to her marriage to the Duc de Gaiche. The budding duchess receives religious instruction from a Roman Catholic Priest at Frankfort. The de Grazimonts are very strict Catholics and little as they objected to the young lady's money bags, they did to her religion very much indeed—almost to the extent of forbidding the banns, and a French parent can forbid the banns in a most efficient manner. The more orthodox Jews are angry about the affair, and adding up the many Christian marriages made by members of the great financial house, declare they are undeserving to belong to "the nation" any more.

Active Service

cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with SOZODONT. If it were in universal use the dentist would have little to do, for it is a positive preventive of dental disease.

The teeth of persons who use it cannot decay or turn yellow.

"Stick" said Sumner. He referred to Spalding's Glue.

CRIME RAMPANT.

Murder and Diabolism in Every Section.

A Terrible Record of Two Days' Crime.

A PARRICIDE IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 30.—L. J. Alland was shot in the mouth and dangerously wounded at Hot Springs last night by his son, Cad Allard. Family troubles are assigned as the cause. Both the father and son formerly published papers in Illinois and afterwards at Hot Springs.

A FARMER MURDERED.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 30.—Last night Robert Gray, a farmer, living in the southern part of this county, was riding home in an empty wagon, with his hired man, Thomas Huntsinger. They quarreled about a trivial matter, during which Gray was stabbed fifteen times. The wounds penetrating the cavity of the chest, and from those in the abdomen his entrails protruded. He was alive at last accounts, but cannot recover. Huntsinger fled but was caught in Johnson county this morning, and brought to jail in this city. He does not deny his crime, but says Gray struck him first with his fist, and he, having his knife in his hand, cutting tobacco at the time, used it, as stated. He says they were both drunk, which Gray denies.

A DISSIPATED REVEREND.

DAYTON, OHIO, November 30.—Rev. James W. Stephenson, D. D., LL. D., the master of fifteen languages, etc., appeared by proxy this morning before His Honor Mayor Butz and entered a plea of guilty to both charges preferred against him—those of drunk and disorderly conduct. The combined fines and costs amounted to $10, which was paid and the prisoner nominally discharged from custody. This is indeed a case and one worthy of sympathy from every heart softer than adamant—sympathy for his family, a wife but recently delivered of a child, and a half score of interesting boys and girls. Stephenson occupied an exalted position, and was held in high esteem by his flock. He was considered one of the most eloquent and able ministers in the district, and his ability promoted him to the place he now occupies—Presiding Elder of the Dayton District of the Cincinnati Conference.

A DEVILISH DEED.

SOUTH BEND, IND., November 30.—John Batterson was arrested at Elkhart yesterday, on the charge of committing a rape on Sarah Mell, a five-year-old daughter of J. J. Mell, at New Carlisle. Batterson was brought here last night and placed in jail, and to-day his examination was had before Justice Corning, who bound him over in $1,500.

SUICIDE BY A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

ERIE, PA., November 30.—Charles Raffhold, a farmer living near Erie, committed suicide by taking Paris green Wednesday. He drove his wife and children out of the house with a butcher knife, and to-day he was found dead.

ABUSE OF PARDONING POWER.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 30.—The pardon of Sid Willey just granted by Governor Bishop is thought here to be another flagrant abuse of the pardoning power. Young Willey was for five years bookkeeper for Childs, Graff & Co., and, although he received a salary of $1,400 a year, found it necessary to pilfer from the firm to the aggregate amount of $5,000, his peculations covering the period of his employment. The firm spent $1,000 to convict him, and were at a great expense. The Chief of Police was sent to San Francisco after him. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, but has served only four months. He was a young man about town, and was ruined through fast women and wine. At one time he is reported to have kept several mistresses.

A NORTH CAROLINA FIEND.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., November 30.—Joseph Allen of Elm Grove, in this county, is charged with a shocking crime, that of committing a rape on his own daughter Mollie, a beautiful girl of fifteen. He was lodged in the Wentworth Jail to-day, having been arrested on a warrant sworn out by his wife. In the examination before the Magistrate it appeared that the wretch had proposed to Mollie to run off with him and get married. This the girl indignantly declined to do, and told her mother. The inhuman father got mad because she told, and the next time he found her alone seized her and succeeded in ravishing her. Mrs. Allen is fifty years old, while her husband is only forty.

MURDER NEAR CARTHAGE, N. C.

CARTHAGE, N. C., November 30.—Major Henry Freeman, a respected and beloved citizen of this county, was foully murdered last night. His body was found this morning lying in a small stream of water, and his throat had been cut from ear to ear, and the print of the assassin's fingers could be seen on the throat of the deceased. Three parties, a man and two women, are suspected, and will be arrested. Major Freeman was wealthy and highly connected.

COLDBLOODED MURDER IN INDIANA.

SHELDON, November 30.—John Corsan was shot and instantly killed this afternoon by a desperado named Wm. Crance. Both were intoxicated at a turkey raffle, which was in progress in Thiems' saloon. They quarreled over the turkey which was won by them. Coming to blows, Crance got the worst of it. He went home and got his shotgun, and met Corsan half a mile from town, who was also going home. Crance without any words, fired twice, both shots taking effect in Corsan's head. Crance has not yet been arrested, and is now walking around town. The body of Corsan has not been removed. The Sheriff and Coroner are now on their way from Fort Wayne. Corsan was a widower, and leaves a family of grown children.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF AN IOWA GIRL.

DES MOINES, November 30.—A daughter of Daniel Morrison, at Big Grove, near Avoca, caught a young colt and attempted to ride it. She was thrown from her seat and her foot caught in the stirup, when the frantic colt, ran over the wild prairie for three hours, until exhausted. The girl was perfectly nude, except the stocking and shoe in the stirrup, Her body was mangled to a shapeless mass.

A Case of Two Latch Keys.

(Washington Correspondence Boston Herald.)

In telling in my last how Congressmen live in Washington, I should not have omitted a little story about how they sometimes set about engaging apartments. I had the incident from the renter of lodgings, who was the spoken woman in the dialogue which, let us hope, is singular.

"Show me the rooms you advertise," said a pompous, well-fed, sleek looking man, with smooth, fat face, several rolls of flesh beneath the chin, and a particularly thick, red neck. "I like the situation," he continued. "it's convenient to the hotels."

"Have you a family, sir?" asks the land lady.

"Ah, my wife will not be here this winter," was the reply, "but I want good-sized rooms. Oh, yes, I see these will do."

The terms—$70 per month for a front and back room, the first a parlor on the second floor, just above a shop,—were accepted, and then said the man, who had given his name as a member from the Puddleville District, just elected to his first term in Congress:

"There's just one thing more—I want two latch-keys."

"What?" exclaimed the hostess, "you said you'd be alone."

"I told you my wife was not coming," he answered testily, "but I have a friend who sometimes drops in to see me evenings, and might be a little late sometimes, and I must have two keys."

"Is your friend a man or woman?" demanded the landlady imperiously.

"Oh, er-er—well, she in fact is a particular friend of my wife's, don't you see?"

"Oh, yes, I understand well enough," was the exasperated reply, "and I'd have you know this is a decent house, sir, and you'd better look elsewhere."

The M. C. turned red and hurried off, muttering, "I thought it was customary here, but that woman must be new to her business. She must be keeping her rooms for the Young men's Christian Association Convention."

THE OLDEST PRIEST.

The Death of Father Young, Near Washington.

He Knew Washington and all the Presidents.

The Dominican, Nicholas Dominic Young, who died in Washington on Wednesday, was born near the mouth of the Piscataway river, Prince George county, Md., on the 11th of June, 1793. His great-grandfather was an English judge, sent out here in that capacity, but on becoming a Roman Catholic was deposed. The ex-Judge bought a tract of land where now stands the better portion of the city of Washington, and many a time did the old monk, in his closing days, wonder whether he would be permitted to breathe his last in that city where his father was born, and where, when he became a priest, he built the finest specimen of Gothic work in this country, the Church of St. Dominic, on the very spot where stood his great-grandfather's barn. This was the first church built in Washington, and the old priest remembered it with pride. The domain fell to Notley Young, the grandfather of Father Young, and when General Washington came to lay out the city he resided in the elegant mansion of Notley Young, which was the finest in that part of the country during the time of his stay there. The General induced Notley Young to give up his farm and the whole of South Washington, which once formed part of the Young farm. General Washington, however, provided that the Young mansion should not be torn down till after the death of its occupant. It stood just in the middle of a street till after Notley Young's death. Nicholas Young, father of the dead priest, married one of the Fenwicks, who were of the Lord Baltimore colony, founders of Maryland. He removed to Prince George county, Md., where his wife owned a farm of inheritance.

This was right opposite Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, and frequently did Father Young recount how, when he was a boy, the whole family would gather in the green of a morning and view the General through a spyglass as he paced up and down his verandah, with his hands behind his back and seemingly in a deep revery. Father Young used to say the General was in the habit of walking this way every morning. Father Young saw Washington at a military parade when he was a child, and the old priest would tell the story, which he was often called on to do, something after this fashion: "When I was about eight years old I remember there was to be a parade not far from our residence. It was announced that General Washington would be there; but, bless you, that wasn't half the inducement to a lot of young shavers and myself that we saw in the promise of a supply of town gingerbread. However, when we got there the General was there, and we boys were tremendously impressed by his big cocked hat. That was all the greatness we saw about him. He was a tall man, with massive shoulders and a face that looked kind, but made a fellow feel that you could not throw gravel in his boots, like we used to do with those other high-feathered chaps. I thought he was the greatest man I ever saw, but I didn't know at the time I knew was that he whipped the British, and everybody pointed him out as the chap that whipped the British. I could recognize him this moment, though, he made such an impression on me."

Father Young saw all the public men from Washington down. He recalled Jefferson, Madison and Monroe riding around the race track in Washington, and Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and some of the first men of the day were frequent guests at his father's house.

The uncle of this remarkable priest, Edward Dominic Fenwick, afterwards Bishop of Cincinnati, was one of four send out here from the Dominican Order. Father Fenwick, being a man of wealth, purchased what is now the parent house of the Order, St. Rose's, near Springfield, Washington county, Ky. In 1805 Father Young was sent there to school, and in 1808, with Sam Montgomery, another Montgomery, Miles (first Bishop of Nashville, Tenn.), and Willet, prominent figures in the early history of Catholicism in this country, entered the order. Father Young was ordained a priest on the 17th of December, 1817, sixty years ago.

In 1818 Father Young and his uncle Fenwick were sent into Ohio. They bought a farm in Perry county and established a house, St. Joseph's. Father Young often boasted that he rode 50,000 miles on horseback. He said it was a pleasant ride of a night from the convent to Columbia, fifty miles; and this through woods and swamp, to visit the sick. In 1819 he established the first Roman Catholic church in Cincinnati, since grown to be one of the greatest Catholic cities in this country.

Father young was the last of that band of sturdy missionaries who, sixty years ago, were familiar objects on horseback to frontiersmen. Father Young never tired of telling of his early days in the West. Frequently he was stopped and asked by men and asked who he was. His answer invariably was that he was an American priest sent to preach the Word of God. Some would ask him to pray, some to read the Bible, others to read Psalms. He always complied, and being importuned to come that way again he would do so. "And do you know," Father Young would say, "I reckon I used to have about twelve kinds of religious service to go through, but somehow they would come around and generally end up good tough Catholics."

It was difficult to judge whether Father Young was most a priest or an American—he was so pre-eminently both. A short man, thick set, with a voice like the roar of a bull, he seemed to have been born specially for the life he so grandly filled. He was bent of late years, but always jokingly referred to his shaking off the old white habit thirty years or so hence. He was as gentle as a child, but could be the sternest of men. In his work as a priest he knew no opposition; the elements themselves he used to say he feared not. He was known throughout the United States and spent his late years going from one house to another of those of his Order in this country.

He was an inveterate smoker, as was his uncle, Bishop Fenwick. The habit was contracted while travelling through the Western wilds, where a lighted cigar was a great companion of a dark night. In late years he found the cigar beneficial because of overflow of saliva.

He was a prominent figure at the installation of Cardinal McCloskey and much beloved by his Eminence. At his death he was the oldest priest in the world except one in South America.

A COUGH unfits one for business, society or anything else, except melancholy reflections. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures Coughs, Colds, etc., thus sustaining one's usefulness. Price 25 cents.

BOBBY BURNS AS A TEMPERANCE POET.

How John G. Whittier Imagines he Would have Written.

During a recent fair in Portland a paper was published called the *Carnival Reporter*. To it John G. Whittier wrote:

To the Editor of the Carnival Reporter:

Many years ago I amused myself, while reading the poems and letters of Burns, with imagining what temperance lyrics the greatest poet of his century would have written, had the pledge been known in Scotland in his day, and he had had strength and courage to take it. The result was a poor imitation of the style and dialect of the poet. I scarcely think the verses improved by age, but I find nothing more available among my manuscripts, and I place them at thy service with all good wishes for the good cause. J. G. W.

THE DRUNKARD TO HIS BOTTLE.

Hoot!—daur ye shaw ye're face again,
Ye auld black thief o' purse an' brain?
For foul disgrace, for dool an' pain
An' shame I ban ye:
Wae's me, that e'er my lips have ta'en
Your kiss unsanny!

Nae mair, auld knave, without a shillin'
To keep a starvin' wight frae stealin',
Ye'll sen' me hameward, blin' and reelin'
Frae nightly swarzer,
By wall an' post my pathway feelin',
Wi' mony a stagger.

Nae mair o' fights that bruise an' mangle,
Nae mair o' bets my feet to tangle,
Nae mair o' senseless brawl an' wrangle
Wi' fren' an' wife too,
Nae mair o' deavin' din an' jangle
My reck'less life through.

Ye thievin', cheatin' auld Cheap Jack,
Peddlin' your poison brose, I crack
Your banes against my ingle back,
Wi' meikle pleasure,
Deil mend ye if his workshop black,
E'en at his leisure!

I'll brak ye're neck, ye foul auld sinner,
I'll spill ye're bluid, ye vile beginner
O' a' the ills an' aches that winna
Quat saul an' body!
Gie me hale brecks an' weel-spread dinner—
Deil tak' ye're toddy!

Nae mair wi' witches' broo gane gyte,
Gie me ance mair the auld delight
O' s tin' wi' my bairns in sight,
The gude wife near,
The weel-spent day, the peaceful night,
The morning cheer!

Cock a' ye're hel's, my bairns fu' gleg,
My winsome Robin, Jean an' Meg,
For fond an' claes ye shall na beg
A dotted daddie,
Dance, auld wife, on your gowd-day leg,
Ye're foun' your laddie!

FARM AND GARDEN.

Facts and Suggestions, Original and Selected for Agricultural Readers.

SHEEP NOMENCLATURE.—In occasional quotations from English agricultural books and papers, farmers will notice that sheep breeders apply to their sheep very different terms from anything common in this country. The editor of the New York Sun briefly explains the terms in reply to a question from a correspondent:—

For instance, the male is called a ram, as here, also a tup. While with his mother, he is called a tup or ram lamb, a herder, and in some parts of the west of England a pur lamb. From the time of weaning until he is shorn, he has a variety of names, being called a hog, a hogget, a hoggerel, a lamb hog, a tup hog, or teg, and, if castrated, a wether hog. After shearing, when probably a year and a half old, he is called a shearing, a shearling, a shear hog, a diamond or dinmont ram, or tup, and a shearling wether when castrated. After the second shearing, he is a two-shear ram, or tup, or wether. In the north of England and Scotland, he is a tup lamb until shorn, and then a tup hog, and after that a tup, or, if castrated, a dinmont or wedder. The female is a ewe, or gimmer lamb until weaned, and then a gimmer, and sometimes a theave, a double-toothed ewe, or teg, and afterward a two-shear, three-shear, a four-shear theave. In some of the northern districts, ewes that are barren or have weaned their lambs are called eild or yeld ewes.

RAISING HORSES ON THE FARM.—Extracts from an address by Clark Bell before a New York agricultural society:

"The farmer need not breed horses on a large scale, but every farmer, it seems to me, should breed them on a small scale. The farm team should be good, servicable, well bred mares from the Clay, Hambletonian Champion or Mambrino families. A farm team, when the farmer can keep but one or at most two, is better and more serviceable for all the different kinds of work that is required upon a farm, from this class of mares, than from any other. Even in these times of financial depression, well selected horses of this class are as good an investment as the farmer can make, and they will do all his work, and do it well, whether at the plow, the drag, the machine, the reaper, or upon the road, where, in this age of steam, the farmer as well as other men are obliged to be much more of the time than in past years. The principal heavy work for a team is, as we work land, mainly required in the early spring. It is that which tries the team for this work that deters many from raising colts, who otherwise would. To such, and indeed to farmers and small breeders generally, who wish to use their mares in business or upon the farm, I would strongly recommend the raising of fall colts. There is much to be said in favor of it. It does not interfere with a fair and reasonable use of mares in the spring work. The colt should be dropped so as to give a month at grass, and if a little late, it will be found the best for the dam and foal.

A fall colt gets, in the nature of things and from the necessities of the case, a much better chance, than a spring colt, as a general rule among small breeders. The mare has to be stabled and the colt gets a handful of grain constantly, from even the most careless of men, when it is housed in the fall or winter with its dam. It is the almost universal custom to turn out the spring colt to grass with the dam, and it has to take the chances of poor pasture, a dry August, and to run its gauntlet of flies. The fall colt escapes this risk, and when I allude to the importance of graining a colt the first year, it must be seen how much better is the chance, ordinarily, of the fall colt on the same farm and with the same owner than the spring, when the latter so rarely gets grain the first year.

With proper care and suitable handling, a team of farm mares can as well do the work of a farm, and raise a pair of fall colts as not. They are very little trouble and expense to the farmer. I declare it to be my firm conviction that, so far as what the colt eats, goes, it costs the farmer no more to raise a yearling colt than a yearling steer or heifer, and with proper barns, the care required is about the same in either case.

While the extreme stringency of the times has seriously crippled the breeding and production of the American trotting horse, as such, all observers must recognize that there is a fair, I may say, good demand, and likely to be, for stylish, serviceable, large-sized, carriage horses at as fair prices as could be expected, and higher in proportion than any other farm product.

No one better understands the importance of the proper crossing to meet this demand than our Western New York farmers, and I am of the opinion that the English demand is destined to increase largely, dating from this season, and that we shall not be too early for it if we commence now to raise colts for that market."

DETERIORATION OF POTATOES.—Mr. Wm. M. Hunt makes a curious observation relating to what he deems one of the causes of the deterioration of varieties of potatoes. He says: Many years ago I saw changes going on in the hills, for which I could not account, and the very existence of which was stoutly denied by prominent cultivators, the change being always ascribed by them to accidental mixings in handling. But I determined to find out the cause for myself, whatever it might be. I began by planting strong-growing varieties in alternate rows with others less strong, contriving to have both blossom at the same time. After two seasons the result began to appear in new and distinct varieties. In some instances entire hills would be changed; in others only a single eye in a tuber. And these changes extended to the time of ripening, the color of the vines and their habits of growth, and would be permanent. The first thing I learned was that the impregnation took place one year and affected only the buds or eyes, to be followed the next year by the changes in the tubers; and with very few exceptions, the quality of the variety thus produced is always inferior to that of the original. Without doubt the laws that apply to particular breeds of animals apply also to particular varieties of vegetables and the foreign substance enters into the circulation of the plant, and deterioration is the natural result of the introduction of bad blood. This deterioration is taking place continually without the aid of man, and will take place in spite of him. Getting seed from a distance does not remedy the evil, for the cause exists universally.

The flower of the potato is what botanists call a "wild flower." It has no attraction for insects. A bee never touches it nor a fly. The pollen is carried by winds to a considerable distance, as the pollen of corn is carried, and impregnation takes place in the same way wherever there are flowers to receive it.

There seems to be but two remedies and they are but partial. One is to select the ripest and most perfect tubers from the hills, and grow seed from them, rejecting from the products all the small and imperfect ones. This is my own practice, and from such seed plots I am careful to pick all flower-buds before they open. The other is to procure varieties of undoubted excellence and grow them as long as it is profitable.

FARM ACCOUNTS.—When a farmer, at the end of the year, settles his store account, pays his smith bill, with that of his teacher, doctor and preacher, which tax is generally in the rear, and, if anything is left from the amount realized by the sale of produce, that amount is called the profit; but, if it fall short, then he has made nothing. This is not a correct estimate of results, for the bills have no connection with the cost of planting, except the smith bills. A merchant doing business on a capital of $10,000, wanting to obtain the result of the year's operation, takes an inventory of the unsold stock, the amount of available accounts, with money on hand after paying his store rent, his clerk hire, interest paid on borrowed money, and other expenses incidental to his business, but does not include the expense of supporting his family, which might, if extravagant, absorb all the profits, though it might be 30 to 40 per cent. on the capital. There are a large number of farmers, whose real estate, with all the working stock, and farming implements, cannot be valued at more than 3,000, yet, by their profits realized, have raised, clothed and educated from five to ten children, which, to do this, must make a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. on the capital.—*Exchange.*

A SIMPLE WAY TO TIGHTEN WAGON TIRES.—I have found the following way to tighten wagon tires to be successful: Apply leather rings between the shoulders on the outer ends of the spokes and the corresponding portions of the felloes, which may be done as follows: Procure a number of small pieces of leather, from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter; with a sharp knife and compasses, or with a cutting punch, make round holes in the centres of these pieces, and make a straight cut from the holes to the outer edges of the pieces, so as to form open rings. The holes must be made of a size that will nicely fit the tenons on the outer ends of the spokes. Place a fulcrum on the top of a hub, on which place your lever, with its short end under the felloe, near a spoke; have an assistant bear down on the outer end sufficiently to raise the felloe, and expose the shoulder and tenon of the spoke; open your leather and fit it nicely around the tenon, holding it to its place while your assistant relaxes the lever, and settles the felloe firmly upon the lever by a blow or two upon the tire. Having repeated the process with a sufficient number of spokes to make the tire all right, trim off the projecting leather even with the surface of the spokes, and your task will be done. If your pieces of leather should be spongy, hammer them down some before using.—B. R. in *Western Rural.*

PARSNIPS PREFERRED.—A recent number of the *Journal d' Agriculture Pratique* contains a long article in favor of the parsnip as a fodder for all kinds of domestic animals, and especially for milch cows. The author first notices some of the charges that have been made against the root as provoking certain diseases, and shows that they have but slight foundation. He then quotes Trehounais, who ranks this as first among roots in respect to nutritive value. In Bretagne 100 pounds of parsnips are considered as equivalent to 200 of beets, and sixteen to eighteen pounds of parsnips in the daily ration increases the flow of the milk and the richness of the milk in butter; several authorities are quoted as making similar statements, and among them so trustworthy a writer on these subjects as Magne. As to richness in nitrogen, and proportionately in albuminoids, Corenwinder, gives the following statement: Parsnips, 1:38 per cent.; sugar beet, 0:25; red carrot, 0:23; ruta baga, 0:25, white turnips, 0:16. On good authority the albuminoids are regarded as the most valuable constituent of fodder and therefore, according to this comparison between these several roots, the parsnip is by far the most valuable one for this purpose.

A LESSON FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—The largest orchard in the world is doubtless that owned and worked very successfully by Mr. Robert McKinstry, of Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Mr. McKinstry's orchard is procuring for him a world wide reputation, and he has many visitors. Like all fruit growers, and others of kin to that profession, he is kindly and liberally disposed, and has no secrets to reserve from others who love fruit growing and to talk of fruit. Visitors are therefore made welcome, and his orchard is open to inspection by all who are interested in his labors. The orchard is situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, on high rolling table land, and occupies 300 acres, and contains more than 24,000 apple trees, 1,700 pears, 4,000 cherries, 500 peaches, 200 plums, 200 crabs, 1,600 vines, 6,000 currants and 200 chestnuts. The varieties grown are: Rhode Island Greening 7,000; Baldwins, 6,000; King of Tompkins County, 4,000; Astrachans, 800; Northern Spy, 500; Wagener, 500; Gravenstein, 400; Cranberry Pippins, 200; Ben Davis, 200; Duchess of Oldenburgh, 200; with Jonathans, Hubbardstons, Cayugas, Vanderveers, Bellflowers, Pearmains, Peck's Pleasants, 20-ounce Pippins, Russets and others in less number.

The pears are Bartlett, B. d'Anjou, Sheldon, Seckel and Lawrence chiefly. Of cherries there are 28 varieties. The orchard is remarkably thrifty and the oldest trees are about 20 years old. The soil is a dry rolling gravel with some limestone; the trees are planted 20 feet apart and do not seem by any means to be crowded. The ground is plowed several times in the year and kept fallow, excepting, when thought advisable, it is seeded to clover. The orchard is intersected by roads over six miles in length for the passage of wagons, and is bound by a continuous row of apple trees set 10 feet apart for 4½ miles. The soil is certainly well adapted for fruit growing, for the trees are clean, thrifty, compact, and loaded with the highest colored and fairest looking fruit. The apple crop of the present year is expected to be 30,000 barrels, a large portion of which will be exported to Liverpool and Glasgow. Twenty-four men and fourteen horses are employed hauling out the crop or in plowing.

The success of this orchard has not been achieved, nor is it maintained, without the closest supervision and the most industrious work. Enemies are there, as well as everywhere; but these have no peace; the warfare against them needs to be constant. Suckers and sprouts are removed as soon as seen; the borers are watched and followed with vigor. Wires are used to reach them in their burrows, and the damaged bark is removed with chisels. As trees fall others are planted in their places, and the orchard is constantly being renewed in this manner.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

THE ARMY

The Report of the Secretary of War—Its Strength, Cost and Service.

The Secretary of War, in his annual report sets down the whole force of the army at 24,761 men—11,205 infantry, 7,829 cavalry and 2,631 artillery. Great care has been taken in the selection of recruits. As a result the number of desertions has been considerably reduced; but still the crime of desertion is alarmingly prevalent, the whole number for the year being 1,678. The estimates for the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, as presented by chiefs of bureaus, were $53,832,954; these, the Secretary says, he has reduced to $40,387,718, making them less than any annual estimates rendered to Congress from his department during a period of eleven years.

INDIAN POLICY.

In regard to Indian affairs, the Secretary says, our policy should be designed to enforce these two propositions, viz.: 1, Fair and just treatment, including the faithful performance on our part of every promise. 2, The prompt and effectual punishment of all acts of war on their part; and, to this end, the employment of a sufficient force in the Indian country to act with vigor and success.

EDUCATION OF THE ARMY.

The Secretary speaks approvingly of the law providing for the establishment of schools at all posts, garrisons and permanent camps, as many of the troops sadly need education; and he recommends that the authority of Congress be asked to increase the extra per diem of soldier teachers from 35 to 50 cents, and also that a liberal appropriation be made for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at the different posts.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

The increase of our force in the vicinity of the Rio Grande and the vigorous policy in dealing with marauders from Mexico have been productive of good results. The incursions have been fewer in number than during any year for a long period. A considerable Mexican force has been sent to the border to operate against the bands of Indians infesting that region, and it is the avowed purpose of the Mexican Government to put a stop to raids upon our people and territory.

TROOPS AS A POSSE COMITATUS.

Quoting the fifteenth section of the act of Congress, June 18, 1878, which provides that it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in cases expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress, the Secretary gives it as his judgment that either this provision be repealed or that the number of cases in which the use of the army shall be "expressly authorized" be very much enlarged. He suggests, giving the reasons for his opinion, that the President should be left free to employ the national forces in aid of the process of the Federal courts whenever he shall deem it necessary.

RELIEF OF YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS

The Secretary refers to the report of the Commissary General for details concerning the issue, by his order, of rations and tents to yellow fever sufferers. There were precedents but no law for his action in the emergency; but "so terrible was the suffering, so alarming the destitution occasioned by the cessation of business, that it became the duty of both Government and people, made imperative by the law of humanity, to extend all possible relief. He suggests that Congress should carefully consider whether in the future such emergencies may not be provided for by law, giving the President authority to act.

UNION AND CONFEDERATE WAR RECORDS

are being prepared for publication under the direction of Col. Robert N. Scott of the United States army, and the department is ready to transmit to Congress a considerable amount of matter, systematically arranged, so soon as specific action by that body will enable him to do so.

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

reports that the established course of drill and instruction in military signaling, telegraphy, meteorology and the signal service duties at stations of observation, has continued at the school of instruction at Fort Whipple, Virginia. One hundred and forty-seven stations of the first class have been maintained during the year to fill the system of stations of observation from which reports are deemed necessary to enable proper warnings to be given of the approach and force of storms, and of other meteoric changes. A careful analysis of the "indications" with the actual weather changes shows that about eighty-five per cent. have been verified. The display of cautionary day and night signals has been maintained at fifty-seven different sea and lake ports, and the regular daily publication of the reports by the press is considered as an evidence of the usefulness of the service. The report concludes with a brief notice of the

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY,

in which the Secretary says: "The gratifying opinion is expressed by the Board of Visitors, as a 'general result of investigation,' that there is at least one public institution in the United States of which it can be truly affirmed that the more it is investigated the better it appears, and for the direct administration and control of which no person is believed to have been selected for any other reason than fitness to discharge the trust confided to him."

Consumptions and Coughs.

Never let your cough merge into consumption, but go and see DR. KEYSER and try a bottle of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. 240 PENN AVENUE. no1-eod&W

DIED.

CROULEY—On Tuesday, December 3, 1878, EDWARD J., JUNIOR, adopted son of Michael and Ann Crouley, aged seven years.

HAUSER—On Tuesday, December 3, 1878, at 3.30 P. M., FRANCIS AUGUST, eldest son of August and Elizabeth Hauser, aged nine years and nine months.

TAYLOR—On Tuesday morning, December 3, 1878, Mrs. MARGARET TAYLOR, in her eighty-fourth year.

WILLETT—On Monday evening, December 2, 1878, MOLLIE A., daughter of Elizabeth C. and the late Uriah Willett, in the seventeenth year of her age.

FIX—On Tuesday, December 3, 1878, at 10:35 o'clock, SUSANNAH E. FIX, wife of John Fix, aged sixty seven years.

CAMPBELL—On Wednesday, November 27, 1878, at 1.30 A. M., Mrs. SARAH CAMPBELL, in her ninety-seventh year, from a fall she received about four weeks ago. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years.

GEARY—On Friday morning, November 29, 1878, MAY CECELIA GEARY, daughter of T. and Maggie Geary, aged seven years.

DAVIS—On Thursday, November 28, 1878, at 8½ o'clock P. M., MARY ANN, daughter of David D. and Sophia C. Davis, aged six years and eleven months.

DOUGHTY—On Thursday morning, November 28, 1878, at 7.45, Mrs. MARY A. DOUGHTY, aged seventy-six years and twenty-eight days.

STRAIN—Saturday, November 30, 1878, at 8½ P. M., at No. 131 Grant street, CHARLES B. STRAIN, aged forty years.

McDONALD—On Saturday, November 30, 1878, at 6.30 o'clock, ARCHIBALD McDONALD, aged nineteen years.

MORGAN—On Sunday, December 1, 1878, ANNIE, daughter of John and Mary Jane Morgan, aged six months.

NEILLIE—On Sunday, December 1, 1878, LEWIS D. NEILLIE, son of Jane and the late James Neillie.

WILLIAMS—On Monday morning, December 2, 1878, at 6 o'clock, EMMA WILLIAMS, relict of Washington Williams, aged sixty seven years.

MAGEE—On Monday, December 2, 1878, at 9.40 A. M., of diphtheria, STORAIE, eldest son of Frederick M. and H. Mary Magee, aged seven years, four months and ten days.

BURNS—On Monday, December 2, 1878, at 2 P. M., JOHN BURNS, in the fifty-third year of his age.

WARD—On Monday evening, December 2, 1878, at 7 o'clock, JOHN, son of Albert and Mary Ward, aged two years.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	32	32¼	5,054
Reading	12	12¼	3,010
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	4¾	5¼	625
Lehigh Valley	36¾	36½	24
United Cos. of N. J.	129¾	130	....
Central Trans.	41¾	42¼	....
Allegheny Val.	7-30s..107	108	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	96	97	....

(By Associated Press.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Gold weak. 100¼. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent. Governments quiet. Railroad securities steady. State bonds dull. The stock market was irregular in early dealings and prices declined ¼@1¾ per cent., latter Illinois Central. During the afternoon, however, a strong tone characterized dealings and there was an advance of ¼@1¼ per cent. from the lowest point. Principal activity was in Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Transactions aggregated 147,000 shares, of which 2,700 was Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Northwest common, 19,000 preferred, 11,000 St. Paul common, 11,000 preferred, 2,000 Pittsburgh, 19,000 Lackawanna, 1,400 New Jersey Central, 2,300 Delaware & Hudson, 3,400 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Michigan Central, 1,000 Illinois Central, 2,300 Union Pacific, 1,600 C. C. & I. C., 2,400 Western Union, 2,200 Pacific Mail, and 1,600 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Close—Money market easy at 2¼@3 per cent.; closing at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,012,000. Customs receipts, $358,000. Clearings, $13,000,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 481½; sight exchange on New York 486.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81..109		New 4½s	104
5-20s '65, new..103¾		New 4 per cts.	100¾
5-20s '67	105⅞	10-40s	107⅛
5-20s '68	109½	10-40s coup	107⅞
New 5s	106⅛	Currency 6s	119½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.	33	Virginia, old..	25
Tennessee, new	28¾	Missouri 6s	106¾
Virginia, new..	25		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	94¾	C., C., C. & I..	31¾
Quicksilver	10¾	N. J. Central..	283⅛
Do. pref.	33¼	Rock Island	118½
Pacific Mail	13¾	St. Paul	35¾
Mariposa	3¼	Do. pref.	72¼
Do. pref.	3¼	Wabash	20
Adams Ex.	106½	Ft. Wayne	99¾
Fargo Ex.	98¼	Terre Haute	4
American Ex.	49½	Do. pref.	10¼
U. S. Express.	47	C. & A.	78¼
N. Y. Central	111¾	Do. pref.	102
Erie	18¾	O. & M.	7¼
Do. pref.	32½	Del. & Lack.	46¾
Harlem	140	A. & P. Tel.	28
Michigan Cent.	68¾	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	121	B. & Q.	110½
Union Pacific.	65⅝	H. & St. Joe.	14½
Lake Shore	68¾	Do. pref	35
Illinois Central.	80¾	Cent. Pacific	107⅝
C. & P.	83	Union	107½
N. W. C.	47¾	Land Grants	106¾
Do. pref.	76¾	Sinking Fund..	103

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 4.—Consols—money, 94 3-16; account, 94 7-16; Illinois Central, 78; Pennsylvania Central, 32¾; Reading, 12; Erie, 18¾; preferred, 32¾; 5-20s of '67, 108¼; 10-40s, 110; new 5s, 108¾; 4½s, 106¾. Rate of discount in open market for 3 months bills is 4 7-16; below the Bank of England rate 9 16. Refined petroleum, 9¼ @9¾d. Turpentine, 21s 6d.

PARIS, December 4.—Rentes, 112f 47½c.

LIVERPOOL, December 4.—Cotton heavy at 5 3-16@5¾d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 6,500 bales. American lard, 32s 6d. Bacon—long clear, 24s; short clear, 27s. Linseed oil, 28s. Spirits turpentine, 21s 6d@21s 9d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, December 3.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Trade is still overweighted by heavy supplies, the quantity of wheat and flour at present in passage to the kingdom being 326,000 quarters more than at the corresponding time last year. Imports of foreign wheat into London have been liberal, last Monday's returns showing the arrival of nearly 86,000 quarters, more than half of which came from Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. Much of the foreign wheat arriving goes direct to millers who now buy largely. The cost, freight and insurance, and amount of business done off of stands is considerably affected thereby. Stocks, consequently, are not materially increased, and there is no scarcity of granary room.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, December 4, 1878.

Produce and commission merchants report an improved demand, and sales larger than any day for some time past. This is due largely to the fact that the weather has been bad the past few days, which kept dealers out of the market until they were to-day compelled to come, owing to their stocks having given out.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Receipts of apples continue liberal, and the demand for good fruit is improving. The demand for butter is improving for choice roll. Lower grades not wanted Fresh eggs continue scarce, and are in great demand. There is a good stock of limed and packed, but the demand is light. Poultry unchanged. The demand for potatoes is fair for choice stock, especially peachblows and early rose. Seeds are offering freely at easy prices.

APPLES—Choice, $1 50@1 75; cooking, $1 00@1 50; small and inferior, 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gallon 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 85@2 00; medium $1 70@1 75; mixed $1 40@1 60.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 15@17c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades 6@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8¾@9c jobbing; 8¼@8¾c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $3 50@4 00 per bbl; crab apple $6 00@7 00.

COUNTRY LARD—Per lb., 5@6c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 00@2 25; do per bbl, $6 00@7 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle per bbl, $9 50@10 00.

DRESSED HOGS—$3 75@4 00 per cwt.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 23@24c per dozen picaled, 16@17c.

HOMINY—$3 10 per bbl; $3 25@3 35 per bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic; in glass caps, 16@18c; strained 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic 15c.

NUTS—Hickory, old $1 40@1 50; new, new, $2 25@2 50; chestnuts $4 00@5 00 per bush; shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; walnuts 40@50c.

ONIONS—$1 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peerless and Early Rose from store 65@68c; prime peach blows 70@75c; on track, 65@68, Sweets—Jerseys, $2 50@2 75; Southern $1 50; Baltimores, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 35@40c per pair; ducks 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@9c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 9@10c; ducks 10@12c; turkeys 10@12c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $3 75@4 00 timothy $1 30@1 40; mammoth clove seed $4 50@5 00; flax $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain business is improving. Wheat moves slowly without change in prices. Corn is in liberal supply, while the supply of oats is decreasing, and prices firmer. Flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red and amber 95@98c; medium red winter 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, prime yellow Pennsylvania 44@45c; high mixed 42@43c; ear, prime yellow 45@46c; mixed 42@44c; new ear 38@40c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@24c.

Barley—Spring 75c@$1 00; fall 95c@$1 05.

Rye—55@57c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 75; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 per cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per barrel; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $8 00@10 00 per ton; prime baled, $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $11 50@12 00; seconds do, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $16 00@18 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

Provisions continue weak, but it is believed the bottom has been reached. Groceries are moving along without any change.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 19c; choice Rio, 18c; prime Rio, 17c; good rio, 16c; ordinary Rio, 15; Java, 25½@27½c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 18@19c; Rio, in bulk, 17@18½c; Java, in papers, 28@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29½c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9¼c; Off. A, 8¾c; extra white C, 8¾c; refined yellows, 7@8c; molasses do, 6¼@7c; New Orleans, 6¾@8c; cut loaf, 10¾@10½c; crushed, 10¼c; powdered, 10¼c; granulated, 9¾c. Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 46c; prime maple, flavored, 45c; choice sugar 48c; prime sugar, 45c; good sugar, 38c; good molasses, 42c; black molasses, 28c; choice N. O. molasses, 43c; prime, N. O. molasses, 40c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@1 00; Gunpowder, 35@$1 00; Imperial, 30@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchhong, 25c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 28@32c; nutmegs 90c; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7c; prime 6½@6¾c; Rangoon 6¼cc.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs 3¾@4c; do as sorted papers 5¼c; do assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda in kegs 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 7½@8¾c.

Soaps—Blue India box $3 39; Irish soap $3 80; S. S. Star soap box $6 65; Babbitt's best box, $6 50; do New York city per box $5 25; Extra olive do $5 00; German mottled do 5¾c; California box $4 00.

Candles—Star full weight 12¼c; stearine 10½c; mould 12¼c.

Provisions—Revised quotations are as follows: Hams, s. c., 18 to 23 lbs, 7½c; hams, 14 to 18 lbs, 8c; hams, extra, 10 to 14 lbs, 8¼c; shoulders, s. c., 5c; breakfast bacon, 7¼c; dried beef, in sets, 10½c; do rounds and knuckles, 12½c; do. all flats, 9c; bacon shoulders, 4½c; B short rib sides, do. 5¾c; B clear sides, do. 6c; mess pork, new, $8 75; mess pork, old, $7 75 in barrel; lard, p. l. in tierces 6¼c; do. do. in half bbls., 7c; do. do. in buckets, 7¾c; refined for summer use in tierces 6¾c; do. in half barrels, 7¼c; do buckets 7¾c; do in 5 lb pails, 9c. do, 5-lb pails 8¾c; do, 10-lb pails, 8½c. Ham sausage, 7c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 90; do half bbls, $3 80.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas 2 lb cans, doz, $1 00@1 25; raspberries, do, $1 30; strawberries, $1 10@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00@1 10; corn, do, $1 10@1 50. Pickles, bbls, $6 65; half do, $4 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity 50@45c; mixed, 45@45c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $12; No. 3 large mackerel, $10; No. 3 medium mackerel, $7; No. 3 small mackerel, $5; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7; round shore do, $5; whitefish half barrel, $4 50; trout, $4; lake pickerel, $2@3; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4; medium do, $4; boneless codfish, $5; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) lb, 8c, No. 1 herring box, 25c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained), 53@55c; No. 1 do, 51@53c; No. 2 do, 43@45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5; common do, $4; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 55@57c; yellow do, 54@56c. Benzine, 8c. Carbon 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 75. London layers, $2 50; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $3 75 mat; Valentia raisins 6¼c lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c lb. Currants, 4½@5¼c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, 6¼c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c. Sicily filberts, 14c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, bbl., $8 50@10 00. Lemons—Malaga, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, lb, 4@4½c; cotten, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country per gallon, 10@13c; wine vinegar, 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 45@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, December 4, 1878.

The markets continue quiet, but was firmer to-day. Refined remains dull.

CRUDE.

United, 97@98; shipments, $1 18¼.

REFINED.

New York, 9c; Philadelphia, 8¾@8¾c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b. 8½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—DECEMBER 4.—Cotton easy at 9 3-16@9 7-16c; futures steady. Flour nominally unchanged; receipts, 23,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 40@3 85; common to good extra $3 85@4 10; good to choice $4 15@4 55; extra Ohio $3 90@5 00; St. Louis $3 90@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 75@8 25. Wheat quiet; receipts, 143,000 bushels; ungraded spring 93c; No. 3 spring 91c; ungraded red $1 00@1 08; No. 3 do $1 03@1 04; No. 2 do $1 08¼@1 08¾; No 1 do $1 08¾@1 09; ungraded amber $1 06@1 08; No. 2 amber $1 05¼@1 06; ungraded white $1 05@1 10; No. 3 do $1 06; No. 2 do $1 06@1 07; No. 1 do sales of 23,000 bushels at $1 09¼@1 18; extra do sales of 1,200 bushels at $1 11. Rye steady; No. 2 western 58c. Barley quiet but steady; 2-rowed State 72@82½c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts, 54,000 bushels; ungraded 45½@47c; steamer 45½c; No. 2, 47@47¾c; white western 50c; round yellow 62c. Oats steady; receipts, 31,000 bushels; No. 3 white 31@31¼c; No. 2 do 32¼@32½c; mixed western 29¼@31c; white western 31½@34c. Hay heavy 35@40c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee—demand active; sales private. Sugar quiet and unchanged; fair to good refined 6¾@7c. Molasses dull; New Orleans at 28@40c. Rice nominally unchanged. Petroleum quiet; United 94¾@98¾c; crude 7¾@8¾; refined 9c. Tallow firm at 6½@6¾c. Rosin dull and unchanged. Turpentine firm at 29¼@29½c. Eggs steady; western 24@25c. Pork quiet; mess $7 45@7 85. Beef firm. Cutmeats steady; western long clear middles, $4 50; short clear, $4 75. Lard heavy; prime steam $6 00@7 50. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 06½. Leather firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weight 20@22½c. Wool quiet but firm; domestic fleeces 28@42c; pulled 18@36c; unwashed 10@26c. Manufactured copper dull and nominal. Ingot lake 15¾@16c. Pig iron quiet but steady. Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $16 00@17 00. Iron—Russia sheet $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 15; clinch $4 25@5 75.

Chicago—DECEMBER 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower, except No. 2 red winter, which is strong; No. 2 red winter, Chicago spring 84c cash and December; 84½c January; 85½c February; No. 3 69@71c; rejected 74½@75c. Corn dull and stronger at 31¾c cash and December; 31¾c January; 35½c May; rejected 27½c. Oats quiet and steady and a shade higher; 20¼@20¾c cash; 20¾c bid January; rejected 17c. Rye and barley steady and unchanged. Pork quiet but weak and easier; $6 75 cash; $6 70 December; 7 90@7 92½ January; $7 80 bid February. Lard quiet, weak and a shade lower; $5 62½@5 67½ cash and December; $5 70@5 72½ January; $5 80@5 82½ February. Bulkmeats steady and firm at $2 75@3 80@3 95. Whisky in fair demand but at lower rates; $1 05. Freights—None quoted. Receipts—Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat, 157,000 bushels; corn, 139,000 bushels; oats, 42,000 bushels; rye, 7,500 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 55,000 bushels; corn, 8,500 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels; rye, 1,600 bushels; barley, 10,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; 83¾c December; 84@84¼c January; 84¾@84¾c February. Corn firmer and not quotably higher. Oats easier and not quotably lower. Provisions steady and firm.

New Orleans—DECEMBER 4.—Cotton in fair demand but at a decline; sales 10,500 bales; ordinary 7¾c; good do 7¾c; low middling 8¼c; middling 8¾c; good do 9¼c; middling fair 10c; receipts, net 6,913 bales; gross 10,334 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,212 bales; continent 630 bales; coastwise 430 bales; stock 169,744 bales. Flour steady and in good demand; superfine $3 25; double $4 00; treble $4 12½@4 75; high grade $5 00@5 50. Corn dull at 43@49c. Oats quiet and steady; choice 32c. Cornmeal dull, weak and lower at $2 00@2 05. Hay scarce and firm; ordinary $13 00; prime 14 00; choice $16 50. Pork scarce and firm at $8 12½. Lard quiet and firm; tierce 6@6¾c; keg 7@7½c. Bulk meats weaker; shoulders new 3¼@3½c loose; 3¾c packed. Bacon quiet; shoulders 3c; clear rib $4 37½; clear $4 50. Sugar cured hams quiet and firm at $10 00@11 00. Whisky quiet and steady. Western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee steady and in fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 12@15¾c; gold. Sugar strong and active; inferior to good common 4¼@4¾c; common to good common 5¼@5½; yellow clarified 6½@7¾c. Molasses active, firm and higher; common 20@22c; fair 24@25c; centrifugal 19@26c. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5¼@6¼c. Bran firmer 75@77½c. Gold 100¼@100½; sight exchange on New York ½ percent. discount. Sterling 481½

Cincinnati—DECEMBER 4.—Cotton steady and in fair demand at 8¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red and white 87@96c; receipts, 3,300 bushels; shipments, 4,400 bushels. Corn in good demand and firmer at 32@33c. Oats demand fair and market firm at 22@25c. Rye quiet at 52c. Barley in good demand; good to prime fall at 85@1 10. Pork steady and in good demand at $8 00. Lard in good demand; steam, $5 62½@5 65, latter on board; kettle nominal. Bulkmeats quiet; partly cured at $2 75, $3 75@$4 00. Boxed meats dull; sales of short rib at $3 97½. Bacon quiet and steady at $3 00, $4 00 and $5 50. Whisky opened dull and closed quiet and steady at $1 04. Butter stronger; fancy creamery at 25@27c; choice western reserve at 16@18c; central Ohio at 13@14c. Linseed oil steady and firm at 58c.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 4.—Flour steady and in good demand. Wheat weak; opened and declined ¼c; closed easier. No. 1 Milwaukee hard 94¼c; No. 1 Milwaukee 87c; No. 2 83¼c; December 83¼c; January 84¼c; February 84½c. No. 3, 66c; No. 4 60c; rejected 50c. Corn quiet; No. 2 nominal 31c. Oats firmer; No. 2 20¼c. Rye dull; No. 1 43¼c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 84c. Provisions quiet but steady. Pork—Old $6 70; new $7 90. Lard—Prime steam $5 70. Receipts—Flour 13,000 barrels; wheat 121,000 bushels Shipments—Flour 10,000 barrels; wheat 53,000 bushels.

Philadelphia—DECEMBER 4.—Flour dull; superfine $2 50@3 00; extras $3 00@3 50; Minnesota family $4 25@4 75; high grades $6 75@7 50. Rye flour $3 00. Wheat firm; No. 2 red $1 06¼ amber $1 08@$1 09; white $1 09@1 10; No. 2 Chicago $1 07. Corn firm; yellow 47½@48c; mixed 45¼@45¾c. Oats steady; white western 29@31c; mixed western 28@29c. Rye—western 54c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard dull; prime steam $6 25. Butter dull and unchanged. Eggs quiet; western 26c. Cheese dull and unchanged. Petroleum quiet but steady; refined 83c; crude 7¾c. Whisky nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,400 barrels; wheat, 50,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels; oats, 4,900 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels.

Louisville—DECEMBER 4.—Cotton quiet at 8¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red 90c; amber and white 93c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; white 36c; mixed 34c. Oats firmer; white 25c; mixed 24c. Rye steady at 53c. Hay steady and in fair demand at $9 00@10 00. Pork in fair demand at $8 25@8 37½. Lard in good demand; choice leaf in tierce 6¾c; kegs 7¼c. Bulkmeats quiet and weak at $2 75, $2 87½, $3 87½, $4 00@4 12½. Bacon nominal; sugar cured hams none. Whisky easier at $1 03. Manufactured tobacco unchanged.

Boston—DECEMBER 4.—Flour nominally unchanged; western superfine $3.00@3 25; common extras $3 75@4 50. Corn in fair demand; old 50@53c; new 47@51c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 38@40c; No. 2 white 34@34½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 32½@33¼c. Rye—63@65c. Receipts—Flour, 6,590 barrels; corn 29,000 bushels; wheat, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,600 barrels; corn, 45,000 bushels.

Louisville—DECEMBER 4.—Bourbon stock yards—hogs easier; medium packing, $2 65@2 70; best, $2 75@2 77½; best butchers, 2 80; sales generally $2 70@2 75. Receipts, 11,000 head.

Oswego—DECEMBER 4.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Business quiet with commission houses and jobbing trade sluggish. Cotton goods in light demand but fairly steady. Prints moving slowly and ginghams quiet. Spring chviots and worsted coatings for men's wear in moderate request by clothiers but heavy woolens and flannels quiet. Foreign goods slow

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—DECEMBER 4.—Wool nominally unchanged; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 34@36c; Michigan and Wisconsin 32½@34c; combing and delaine fleeces 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1878.

CATTLE.

The market has been quite active since our last report, and as the receipts were light all were sold at advanced prices. Good heavy cattle were especially in good demand and sold readily. The reports from the East were favorable, which is to a great extent the cause of the good feeling that prevailed in this market. The outlook is by no means discouraging. We give the quotations for to-day as follows: Prime cattle, 1,500 to 1,600 pounds, $4 30@4 90; fair to good, $4 25@4 50; common, $3 50@4 00; stockers, $2 75@3 25; feeders, $3 25@3 75.

SHEEP.

The receipts have been light all week, not a sufficient number of sheep being on hand to supply the demand. With this state of affairs dealers, of course, had everything their own way and realized higher prices than last week. Good reports were received from the East. It will be seen by the following sales made on Tuesday at what figures sheep have been selling at and what they are now worth: Three cars fair, 93 lbs, Illinois, $3 75; 1 do do 96 lbs $3 70; 1 do poor 80 lbs, Kentucky at $3 20; 1 car fair, 107 lbs, Ohios, at $4 10; 1 deck prime, 110 lbs, Ohios at $4 40; 1 car ewes 105 lbs, $3 75; 1 deck good, 106 lbs, Ohios at $4 25; 1 do common 75 lbs at $3 25.

HOGS.

The cooler weather has stimulated the demand for hogs, which have been selling at an advance since our last report. Until to-day the arrivals have been rather light. This morning, however, forty cars were received, which was in excess of the demand and the market ruled duller, but prices changed very little. We quote: Philadelphias, $2 90@3 00; Yorkers, $2 70@2 80.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, December 2, 1878.

CATTLE.

In consequence of the light receipts the market was more active than it has been for some time past, and prime cattle, of which the number was very small, brought an advance, while the commoner qualities were no higher. The improved condition of the market to-day was owing largely to the very limited supply, although the advance established at East Liberty last week may, and probably did, have some influence in the same direction. Sales were made in a retail way at 5@5¼c for prime; no extra on sale; common to fair, 4@4¼c; inferior, 3¼@3½c; bulls and fat cows, 2@2¾c; veals, 4@5c; fresh cows sold at from $30 00@45 00 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Two hundred and thirty-seven head of sheep made up the supply to-day, and this being somewhat less than was wanted prices on all grades ruled higher. We quote lambs at 4½@5¼c per lb, and sheep at 3@4½c per lb.

HOGS.

The market was somewhat better than last week, but there was no material change in prices. Sales were made, in a retail way at 2¼@3c, gross.

THE HOG PACKING BUSINESS.

The following table exhibits the number of hogs packed at the points named since November 1, 1878, as compared with the same time last year:

	To date 1878.	To date 1877.
Chicago, Ill.	806,487	448,529
Cincinnati, O.	176,398	160,679
St. Louis, Mo.	130,000	60,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	152,638	57,191
Louisville, Ky.	100,000	75,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	115,750	38,307
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	31,164	19,658
Cleveland, O.	37,934	21,610
Nashville, Tenn.	5,465	11,871
Quincy, Ill.	5,400	1,000
New Castle, Ind.	7,000	4,500
Canton, Ill.	1,317	.....
Evansville, Ind.	5,243	1,200
Xenia, O.	3,413	1,265
Dayton, O.	2,800	1,000
Richmond, Ind.	1,800	.....
Des Moines, Iowa	17,000	17,800
Sabula, Iowa	18,600	1,800

Chicago—DECEMBER 4.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts 39,000 head; shipments 2,600 head; market steady; choice heavy $2 80@2 95; light $2 60@2 65; mixed packing $2 50@2 70.

Cattle—Receipts 5,500 head; shipments 1,000 head; market dull and lower; shipping cattle $3 50@5 00; stockers and feeders quiet at $2 40@3 00; butchers' lower; cows $2 00@2 80; steers $2 70@3 20; bulls $2 00@2 40; Texans $2 65.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments 1,100 head. Market unchanged.

New York, DECEMBER 4.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 2,800 head; market opened firm and a shade advance from Monday; closed barely steady; sales at 6½@7¼c for poor and common; cattle 7¾@8c for ordinary to fair; 8½@10c for good to strictly prime; no fancy or premium steers shown; Texans 6¼@7¼; 3 car loads choice Colorado natives 9¼c. About 400 head taken for export. Shipments to-day 280